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Founder:
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SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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HER EXCELLENCY

Artist: K. K. Venkateswaran

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ECONOMIC SITUATION IN U.S.S.R.

(See Page 2)

Economic Situation Of The U. S. S. R.

RUSSIA has now entered the third year of her post-war five-year plan. As before the war so now, the whole economic activity of the country is being developed, co-ordinated, and directed by the 'Gosplan' (ie., the State Planning Commission) on the basis of a wide, all-embracing scheme. The production targets for evedy branch of industry have been worked out for five years ahead; and all these targets have been balanced against one another, and integrated in the master plan that covers the whole of the Russian economy.

It has not been easy for the Russian Government to pick up the threads of their planned economy, because it was disrupted to an enormous extent by four years of total war on her soil. It was only in March, 1946, nearly a year after Germany's surrender, that the post-war five-year plan was adopted by the Supreme Soviet.

Even so, in view of the devastation that Russia had suffered, the Russians have every reason to take pride in the rapidity with which their country is returning to normal. And normalcy in Russia has come to mean planned economy, industrial expansion, and the continuous opening up of wild lands to modern civilisation.

"SOVIET PROPAGANDA OFTEN EXAGGERATES"

Soviet propaganda often greatly exaggerates Russian economic achievements. But this should be no reason for us to overlook or to deny those achievements. On the contrary, this is one more reason why we should try to get a balanced and realistic view of the Russian economy.

I would hate to overwhelm you with enough statistics to show the sweep and scope of the current five-year plan. Let us pick out only a few.

The output of steel and coal is usually the closest index of a country's industrial strength. Russia's production of steel is planned to be more than 25,000.000 tons in two or three years. This is nearly twice as much as the annual steel output of Britain, but still less than one-third of the American steel output. This gives you a fairly exact indication of the place in the international scale of economic power that Russia hopes soon to attain. If the plan is fulfilled, her steel output will be 7,000,000 tons more per year than before the war. To illustrate that: 7,000,000 tons is the total steel output of France.

Russia's coal output about 170,000,000 tons before the war. It is planned to reach 250,000,000 by the end of the five-year plan. The pre-war level of production was reached by the middle of last year.

It is planned to raise the production of electric power from about 50 milliard kilowatt hours before the war to more than 80 milliard. This, again, is about twice as much as the output of electricity in Great Britain, and again less than one-third of the American output.

Roughly speaking, Russia's heavy industry is becoming one-and-a-half, or nearly twice, as strong as Britain's; but the United States basic industries remain three or four times stronger than Russia's.

However, this comparison is, up to a point, one-sided. The picture is much less favourable for Russia if the industrial strength of the three countries is viewed in relation to the number of their inhabitants.

The population of the USSR is almost four times as large as that of the British Isles. If Russia succeeds in producing twice as much steel as Britain, her production "per capita" will still be half of that of Britain.

This brief excursion into statistics will, I hope, help us to form an opinion of Stalin's slogan: "Let us catch up with and surpass the advanced capatalists countries", a slogan which the present Russian generation has been brought up on. In 1930, Russia was still a very primitive, pre-dominantly rural country.

Although Soviet propaganda often greatly exaggerates Russian economic achievements, says Issac Deutscher, it is true that, within little more than a decade, Russia's industry leaped ahead as no other nation's has ever done before; and now, once more she is driving on—with significant speed. once more, she is driving on—with significant speed.

Since then she has, as an industrial power, caught up with the strongest industrial nations of Europe. But she still remains far behind the United States.

If industrial wealth per head of population is compared, then the conclusion must be reached that Russia is still industrially behind most western European nations, too. Even so, it is true that within little more than a decade Russia's industry leaped ahead as no other nation's ever has before; and she has been forging ahead again since the war.

I would like to add that Russia has been making those mighty jumps, so to speak, almost barefoot. She has been equipping her steel mills, her engineering plants, and power stations, she has been straining herself to the utmost to develop and to expand her capital industries; yet, at the same time, she has been denying herself most of the consumer goods that more easy-going nations regard as essentials.

Only 140,000,000 pairs of shoes were produced in Russia in 1946, not much more than half a pair for each Russian man, woman, and child. In 1950, there are to be 240,000,000 pairs, slightly more than one pair for each person. By the end of the five-year plan, if all goes well, the average Russian will be able to buy three pairs of socks or stockings per year, compared with only one pair in 1946. The target figures for textile goods are lower than the figures in all the preceding five-year plans.

In the last few weeks, the columns of the Russian Press have been filled with appeals to workers, urging them to fulfil the present five-year plan in four, instead of in five, years. This is a new, significant development. The Russian people are asked to intensify their productive effort so as to attain by the end of next year the targets which they were originally expected to reach only by the end of 1950.

In a number of industries reconstruction has made quicker headway than the planning authorities themselves had anticipated. This is true of coal, electricity, tractors, light metals, and so on. These successes have apparently encouraged the planning authorities to revise upwards the targets for the next two years. In other branches, however, progress has not been as smooth. Russia has had to rehouse 25,000,000 people. These 25,000,000 people had been made homeless by the war, and had lived in earth-huts and dug-outs.

Reports from Russia say that in the countryside the progress of rehousing has been very rapid. The rebuilding on the other hand, of such cities as Stalingrad, Rostov on Don, Kharkov, Kiev—the famous battlefields we remember so well—has been slow. The devastation of some of those cities has been far worse than that of the most severely blitzed German towns. No wonder that, by the beginning of last year, the pulse of their industrial activity was still very weak. According to an official statement, the whole industrial output of the formerly occupied provinces was still less than half the pre-war volume. It may, of course, be that even in those parts some of the initial difficulties and hitches have since been overcome.

Another reason for the speeding up of the tempo must be sought in the "cold war" between East and West. The Russians do look with genuine apprehension at what they believe to be the growth of an aggressive "War party" in the West, primarily in the United States. They do not believe that war is inevitable, but they certainly see it as a grim possibility. Hoping for the best, they prepare for the worst; and they try to rid themselves as quickly as possible of those elements of economic and military weakness with which the last war saddled them.

In this context I would like to say a few words about the recent, somewhat sensational, currency reform and the abolition of rationing. I should like to leave on one side complicated, technical features of the reform, and to point merely at its broad social and political implications.

You will remember that, a few weeks ago, the Russian Government issued new rouble banknotes and exchanged them for the old ones, at the rate of one new rouble to ten old ones. This was the remedy devised to cure a familiar malady: too much money chasing too few goods. Nine-tenths of the cash engaged in the chase was simply cancelled out of existence. H ving so ruthlessly reduced the effective demand for scarce and now de-rationed consumers' goods, the Government hopes to keep prices down to a fixed level.

"SHIFT IN SOCIAL BALANCE OF THE COUNTRY"

Much, or perhaps most, of that cancelled money had been in the hands of peasants. In Russia, as in all continental countries with a large peasantry, money had, during the war, flown from the towns to the countryside. Peasant traders were selling food at the bazaars, where no price control applied, and where they were, therefore, free to sell their goods at as high prices as they could fetch. The result was an important shift in the social balance of the country. The standard of living of the townspeople went down, while peasant-traders profiteered and grew fat on the bazaars. In cancelling nine-tenths of the money in circulation, the Government had redressed that balance in favour of the urban classes.

The rates of wages and salaries have not been affected by the currency reform; they have remained the same as before. Thus, of the much smaller volume of money that now circulates, a much higher proportion than before goes to workers and employees.

As a final word, I would like to say these currency reforms, de-rationing and so on, should be looked at against the background of this fundamental fact. The Soviet Government, at present, wants to induce the working classes to make that additional, strenuous productive effort which is needed if the five-year plan is to be fulfilled one year ahead of schedule, as they hope it will be.

Nitrogen Mustard For Lung Diseases

By Thomas R. Henry

THE deadly burning war gas, *Nitrogen Mustard*, is proving a successful remedy for a disease which apes the symptoms of tnberculosis and which now is appearing with increasing frequency in the United States.

This was reported to the American Medical Association here by Drs. George E. Snyder and Philip H. Landers of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Fort Howard, Md.

The desease is Boeck's Sarcoid. There now are 13 cases among veterans at Fort Howard and the two doctors believe that there are many in the country which are undiagnosed or mistaken for incipient tuberculosis. Usually the lungs become infiltrated with what appear to be tuberculous lesions but the tubercle bacillus cannot be found in them.

Sometimes these curious growths attack the eyes and in one of the Fort Howard cases one eye was practically destroyed by them. Occasionally they infiltrate the brain and may cause paralysis. The major danger of the malady is that appears to open the way for actual tuberculosis.

The Nitrogen Mustard, is given by hypodermic and its effect is almost immediate. This deadly gas, which never was used in World War II already has proved the most potent remedy for Hodgkin's disease, a malignant increase in the ymph elements of the blood which has been likened to cancer. Its use against Boeck's Sarcoid was suggested by the fact that the infilteration seem to originate in the lymph nodes. The gas has somewhat the same action as x-radiation with a selectively killing effect against young cells.

In the past, Dr Snyder said, Sarcoid has been recognized chiefly in Scandinavia. It is quite probable, however, that it has existed in the United States for a long time but physicians have failed to recognize it. The cause is entirely unknown. No germ or virus can be found.

In probably the majority of cases, the veterans administration doctors believe, it is not a very serious condition and the lung infiltrations eventually disappear without treatment. The disease causes a general feeling of discomfort and lassitude but this may not be great enough to send the victim to a physician.

The work at Fort Howard is being conducted in co-operation with the Committee on Growth of the National Research Council which has a special interest in the effects of Nitrogen Mustard. All veterans in whom the malady is detected over an area of five states are being sent to the Maryland Hospital.

Toll Of World War II

By A. De Mantmorency

The cost of world war two is still being revised—upward. Human loss alone is put at 78,000,000 lives by the Revue Du Droit International of Geneva. The staggering total—slightly more than half the population of the United States—breaks down as follows:—

32,000,000 men killed on battlefields;

26,000,000 men, women and children murdered in concentration camps;

20,000,000 ben, women and children killed by air bombing.

(A computed total of 2,429,475 tons of bombs were dropped over Europe alone.)

To this total can also be added the delayed victims of war—more of them each day: the thousands dyring from effects of wounds, starvation and war-contracted illnesses.

The Swiss Journal estimates at between 1,50,000 and 20,000,000 the number of people rendered destitute by the war and who are still crowding the roads and shelters of Europe, an army of indigents. To these can also be added the countless moral and psychic wrecks left over by the war.

The material cost of World War II is set at dol. 375,000,000,000 (gold)—about 10 times all the gold extracted from the earth since the days of the pharaohs.

The figure of 26,000,000 murdered in concentration camps includes an estimated 750,000 anti-Stalinist Cossacks, Circassians, Ingushes and White Russians handed over to Russia by the U.S. Army in Germanw early in 1947 and put to death almost immediately after by the Soviet Union.

He: "What would you say if I told you that this is the last time we shall be courting in this field."

She: "Oh, John!"

He: "Yes! They're going to build on it".

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Mr. Schmidt Behind The Iron Curtain (Continued)

America Must Fight Russia Before She Grows Too Strong

"Both Sides Will Need Us Soon", Gloat Ex-Nazi Stalwarts

RISING HATRED OF "REDS" AMONG GERMANS

By Curt Reiss

CONTINUING his interesting series Curt Riess, the American reporter who penetrated the Iron Curtain to travel through the "Red" Zone of Germany, living there as an ordinary German, reveals a striking picture of rising discontent among even former German Communists and widespread hatred of the Russians whom they blame for all the hardships which they have to suffer on account of reckless profiteering which they could check but have allowed to flourish.

The Russians, they say, have had ample time to win the Germans over, but they have failed. Ex-Nazis, and other Germans, too, regard war as inevitable and hope will come soon, before the Russians grow too strong. "America must fight Russia sooner or later. They may as well do it now", is the general view, while the ex-Nazis are confident that both sides will need them in the event of a war breaking out

IN view of the widespread criticism indeed hatred for the Russians throughout the Red-occupied territory of Germany I inquired about the attitude of old-time German Communists toward the Russians as well as toward their own people; this proved to be a somewhat dangerous and extremely difficult task.

The rank and file of the Communst Party are not given to discussing their problems. They simply repeat the slogans which they find countlessly repeated in their daily newspaper.

They do not feel any doubts as to the validity of the official line is permissible. If you insist, you risk being denounced as "undemocratic" or as "an enemy of the people" and taken away by the M.V.D.

It was only in Ghemnitz that I found an old member of the Communist Party willing to talk. He was the brother-in-law of a man in whose apartment I was staying. The man in question is a foreman in a large industrial plant, tall and big, around 50 years of age and a member of the Party since 1927. During the Hitler regime he spent between two and three years in a concentration camp.

At first he, too, seemed unwilling to utter an opinion of his own. "Most people are no longer able to take an objective attitude where the Russians are concerned," he said. "They get too emotional about it."

REMINDS ONE OF GOEBBELS.

But he admitted that there were at least reasons for people to get emotional. He definitely did not like the countless flags and the many slogans painted on house walls exhorting people to sign up for the *Volksbegehren*. "All this reminds one of Goebbels," he said, smiling wryly. He also was genuinely disturbed about the continuation of the dismantling of large factories. "Just now they are taking down the Siemens plant in Gera. Everybody who worked there has been sacked. That means that 1,500 workers are jobless. I guess just now they still can find work, but if this continues—and the Russians promised that it would stop—it will mean that a great number of us will be idle.

The foreman also was somewhat unhappy that workers in the Russian zone were no longer allowed to strike. "Only a few days ago I read about a strike in Hamburg when the British wanted to blow up the dock-yards of Blohm and Voss. Well, I didn't even know the British or the Americans allowed strikes."

He also resents that workers in the Russian zone are treated so differently. "Those working for the Soviet A.G.'s" he said, "the plants which the Russians have taken as their property and whose output goes to Russians exclusively, get not only better ration cards, they also get a warm meal a day and certain additional supplies every month. I think it is unfair to the millions of other workers who continue to work for German consumption. After all, we always hoped for something like equality."

This and other reasons moved him to say: "The Russians have had two and a half years' time to win the Germans over. They have failed. They have made a mess of things."

BLACK MARKET BOSSES.

But it is not the Russians the old Communist is blaming most. He is much more furious against his own Party or rather against certain members of his own Party. While we were walking down a street, he was greeted by a little boy of four or five years who seemed to me extremely well fed. When I commented on this, the old Communist's face darkened. "His grandfather" he said, "used to be my best friend. He, too, has belonged to the Party since the late twenties. To-day he is a big man in the Party. He is a coal dealer. That means he has everything he wants. That's the reason why his grandchildren look so well fed."

The big men of the S.E.D. Party are the most hated men in Russian-occupied Germany to-day. They are called "Die Bonzen"—an untranslatable expression representing a mixture of a bureaucrat and a political boss. A Bonze is a man who uses his political position to further his private well being. An S.E.D. Bonze in eastern Germany to-day lives in a large villa, has several motorcars and all the petrol he needs, plenty of food and liquor; wears new suits, new shirts and new shoes, is well supplied with everything nobody else can buy.

A Bonze makes plenty of money. He is in on countless business deals of shady character. Sometimes one or another Bonze is embarrassed by certain revelations. There are lawsuits, but it is always the small black-market dealer who is sent to prison while the big crook, the Bonze, continues unabashed.

RENEGADE HEROES.

"You should see some of them today. They must have gained between 50 and 100 pounds in the last three years. It is true, most of them spent the years under Hitler in concentration camps, and it is only right that they should have better time now than the rest of us. But there should be limits."

I did not believe my ears. I did not think that these crooks could be identical with men who had suffered so coldly and heroically for their ideals. "Yes, it sounds strange," my Communist acquaintance told me. "To us even more than to you. None of us would have ever believed that these men whom we so adored would turn out like that. But there it is."

For a fleeting moment I wondered if perhaps personal resentment dictated such words. But wherever I checked up, I found that they were all too true. I met a woman whose best friend was an innkeeper who had to go every week to the City Hall to turn in certain accounts, and who could always look into the lists of extra supplies given to the Bonzen of the town. She said that she would gladly run her restaurant with what the Mayor's family alone received.

NO CHANGE FROM HITLER.

I met a driver who told a fantastic story about a trip of a number of party officials to Dresden to propagandize the *Volksbegehren*. They all went in taxis and then went on a mad spree driving around in the countryside with girls from a Dresden music hall and other ladies of somewhat dubious character. For many weeks, they spent enormous amounts of gasoline, food and especially liquor.

In one case, an important S.E.D. official decided to confiscate the car in which he was driven around the countryside. The driver who owned the car made a getaway back to Leipzig, and from there wrote a letter to the important Communist asking him to rescind the confiscation of his car or else he would publish everything which had happened in said car during the last few weeks. By return mail he was notified that his car was no longer confiscated, and a substantial check for his expenses was added to the letter.

When I told the Communist foreman of this story, he did not seem too astonished. "We might as well face it, nothing much has changed since the days of Hitler. At least not for the worker. If he makes 50 marks a week, that's about average. And what can you buy for 50 marks? How can you manage not to starve?"

COMMUNIST SLUMP.

Speculating on the future, he said, "In this neighbourhood there was always a two-thirds Marxist majority in every free election. If we had a really free election to-day, I assure you that we would have perhaps three-fifths Socialist votes, the rest equally divided between the Christian Democrats and the Liberal Democrats. Oh, yes, there might be Communists, too. Perhaps 5 per cent."

I asked him if this was not exaggerated, and he said gain and again that it was not, and that if ever people could vote as they wished, the Communists would not get to first base.

"Needless to say, first the Russians must leave. And when they leave," and his face darkened with anger, "quite a few of our S.E.D. leaders will hang. As a matter of fact, I know a number of lamp posts from which they will hang."

NAZIS FORGOTTEN.

The Nazis are rarely discussed in Soviet-occupied Germany, I found during my trip behind the Iron Curtain. Not once did anybody mention to me a word about the so-called National Socialist world outlook; the name "Hitler" is never pronounced; the recent past, with all its crimes, is dead as far as the people of Eastern Germany are concerned.

It must be said that nobody with National Socialist affiliations can be found in an important position in the Soviet Zone. On the other hand, the small fry of the Nazi Party have been accepted and are no longer discriminated against. Whoever joined the S.E.D. party has nothing to worry about—whether he was once a member of the Nazi Party or even the S.A. or S.S.

There is occasional grumbling against these so-called nominal Nazis who had no worries under Hitler and are now again well off. Once in a while, you also can hear that the Nazis who have thus been forgiven show no gratitude. They are destructive, they predict that democracy cannot win out in Germany, they criticize everything which is undertaken to better the lot of the average German.

The Nazi to whom I spoke during my stay in Dresden (and who, incidently, did not know that I knew about his past) was not inclined to be critical, at least not when we had our first conversation.

A NAZI TALKS.

Herr Wolfert, as I shall call him, is a remarkable man of 37 years. After he had completed his studies as an engineer, he became what is called in Germany a *Konstruktionsingenieur*—that is he turned to organising or reorganising large industrial plants and introducing modern methods featuring conveyor-belt mass production. Before and during the war he thus built a great number of plants producing parts for German bombers.

"You have no idea how easy it is to build up a war industry if you have the right blueprints and enough material," Herr Wolfert told me. But it was all in vain when the American bombers came over and destroyed German war potential. "Without the American bombers, we could have gone on producing more and more." When I mentioned the foreign Slave Labour employed in German war plants, he declared: "I always made it my business to see to it that they were treated humanely. Why, after the war, a great number of Poles asked me if they could come back to their old jobs. They liked working for me."

ANTI-AMERICAN.

This interesting man who, like everybody else I talked to, was in complete ignorance of my idenity, and who certainly cannot be accused of Communist leanings, has swallowed more Russian propaganda than he himself may know. "Whatever you may say against the Russians—you can work with them. You cannot work with the Americans. America does not care whether a few million of us die. America is only interested in keeping Germany prostrate. The Americans are not interested in German production. The Russians are interested in German production. They at least, give us a chance. Though, to tell you the truth, they take away almost everything we are producing."

He showed but little regard for the German worker. "All they care for is food. If the Russians gave them enough food—and maybe one day they will—they would all run over to their side. Don't talk to me about the German worker. I have no respect for him."

CROOKS AND RACKETEERS

Wolfert shared the general estimate of the S.E.D. men at the top. "Most of them are crooks and black-market dealers. I know that in the present condition there must be a black market; that even with the best men at the head of things, this could not be avoided. But take, for instance, gasoline production in the Eastern Zone. There are only five plants where gasoline is being manufactured. So with a bit of good will, consumption could be controlled. Still, you can get all the gas you want on the black market. That means the bosses must sell it. And this is just one item. Believe me, there are lots of goods and material

(Continued On Page 22)

Recognition, The Key To Success

SMILES WIN FRIENDS: BUT FROWNS MAKE ENEMIES

By C.R. Kerala Varma, Professor of English, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.

KNOWLEDGE, declared Plato long ago, is merely Recognition. Professor Varma here deplores the contrast between the warm intimacy of human intercourse in village life and the cold considered caution of half suspicious approach between those who live in cities, where next door neighbours are strangers to each other. The writer concludes that not only Knowledge but the whole art of living successfully consists in the proper exercise of the great human faculty of Recognition.

IN olden days when people lived in tribes every one was related to every one else. One approached strangers only to kill them or to carry them off for slaves or wives. Later, village life developed and still every one knew every one else. At both stages there was no question of not recognising people.

But now we are civilised and know practically nobody in the city in which we live. And we are not expected to know either One should not know one's neighbour, nor try to know. That will be prying curiosity and worse than reprehensible.

If a stranger enters a village he immediately faces a barrage of questions, rather a series of barrages, at every step and from every one. He has to answer, sooner or later, all the questions to be found in application forms, given his full name (pet name also), father's name, place of birth, caste, present pay, etc. etc. etc. He may have to give in addition, the latest entries from the birth, death and marriage register of his family and the place he hails from, submit a meteorological report for purposes of comparison, be prepared and even eager to discuss details of the cost of living index, show willingness to open, though rather cautiously, a school for scandal (colleges thereafter) and all the rest of it that will, if he shapes up to local standards in these matters, secure him not only admission to the village, but invitations to every home and to every feast

But Not In The City

But if a man meets another man in town, both develop suddenly and against all pathology, stiff necks, day and night blindnesses, physical and mental deafnesses, and repel each other with all the force of personal magnetism and electricity. That is civilisation!

These "citizens" they see so many that they see none; they hear so much that they hear nothing. But they can, and do, see and recognise when they want to do so. They know only too well that a man's success depends upon a mastery of the difficult art of recognition.

A nod to a stranger who seems to, or seems to want to, recognise you; a look of sympathy for the familiar beggar by the roadside which saves you pies without making him lose his hope of getting them some time and keeps him saying prayers for you; a twinkle in your eye for the girl whom you often see, just enough to keep her too in hopeless hope; a slight twitching of your lips in contempt or recognition of the notorious bore; a broad grin and a sweet showing of teeth to your enemy whom civilisation teaches you to treat as a friend; more nods for your inferiors or for those who are not presently useful but may be some day; refusal to see the ever so many who want to receive, not give; a sudden seeing of the formerly unseen because you have suddenly remembered something you can receive from him without giving; a rushing onward to, a warm shaking of hands and bodies and pot-bellies, the face meanwhile contorted and twisted with beams upon beams of smiles, especialy if you are expecting something from him: thus do you, you favourite of fortune, you bloated embodiment of the pure spirit of success, progress along the highroad of life.

The Man Who Doesn't

See, on the other hand, what happens to the man who is unable or unwilling to learn this art. He finds himself shaking hands with the bore who will not leave him for love or for money. He frowns at his enemy and buys more undying hatred. He throws a coin at a beggar as if he were a dog and wins his ill-will and loses his own money. He embarasses the girl by recognising her too effusively in the company of her not too friendly friends or even sisters. He stares his inferiors, who are trying elaborately to win his smile, out of countenance. He sees all those whom he should not see, and has no time for his real friends. Thus, blundering at every step, he finds all the roads of life leading inevitably through wildernesses and precipices to the depths of social hell.

Way To Friendship

How do we vin friends? By recognising people. How do we lose them? By not recognising them, of course. We meet somebody in the train, on the race-course, in the theatre, in the black-market. If we choose to recognise him wher we meet again friendship is born. The more often he is recognised the more intimate the friendship becomes. But if we pass him by, from motives gentlemanly or otherwise, we have lost a friend, perhaps for ever.

This is true of friendships made under even more auspicious circumstances. Even the best friendship cannot stand half a dozen non-recognitions. It might be that our friend is short-sighted (physically, I mean) or has many worries, or is notoriously absent-minded, but that won't save him. (In fact no single physical defect is so ruinous to friendship as eyes that function through thick lenses). More divorces result from defective recognition than from drunkenness, habitual cruelty or brutalnity or even denial of conjugal rights. Recognise a woman, her presence, her absence, her qualities, her demands on you, everything but her imperfections (beware of recognising them too often, except as perfections) and even the worst marriage becomes a tremendous success.

A Pastmaster's Technique

Recognition is a weapon which judiciously used can gain one the friendship of perfect strangers. I know one who is a past-master of this art or science. He just pretends that he recognises in the person before him (an utter stranger, of course) an intimate pal, goes to him with outstretched hands, wide open mouth, floodlighting eyes, unmindful of he other's astonished stare. When sufficiently near he stops suddenly, starts, expresses his surprise, tells him he is sorry, tells him how strikingly like some Pythias of his own he is, and then proseeds legimately to ask him has name, his address and what not He has won a new friend.

This works most admirably, he has assured me, with men newly come to town. Thereafter it is a matter of recognising the new arrival often enough, and he is soon bound with "hoops of steel." True, this method does not work with some of the veterans of the city. For instance, one hungry morning recently my slick recogniser happened to accost a middle-aged gentleman. He began in Tamil, realised (appeared to do so) his mistake, changed suddenly into Telugu, and then, seeming more astonished still, broke into broken Malayalam. But the "friend" would recognise nothing but Lucknow Urdu, and that was beyond his depths. The man just brushed him aside like an unwelcome burr, or cur, and turned away abruptly to go about his business.

Technique For Intractables

But these failures are few and far between in my friend's disinterested campaign for friendship and more friendship. He has a slower but surer process, for the more intractable type, once he comes to know them by sight. And he generally does know them. Every time he meets one of this type by design or accident, he puts on a longing, lingering, and at the same time a little puzzled look, as if he recognises in him somebody whose name he just cannot remember, someone whom he certainly knows but cannot say where they met, someone whose soul at least he has met in some previous birth, or ante-natal existence.

Even a man of stone does not fail to have his interest reciprocally roused after a few weeks of this subtle process, for man, after all, is not a soulless animal. The man of stone slowly brings himself to study this strange staring creature, in due course to make some inquiry. Then comes the next step. An attempt at a smile, an unconscious lifting of the hand in salutation; he may suddenly change, become more stony and stare, or the face may soften and even run to a smile. Even if he only stares to-day, my friend knows that he cannot but smile to-morrow. And then, the rock is cracked, the ice broken, and the highroad lies open to lasting intimacy.

Double-edged Weapon

Recognition is double-edged. It can destroy as well as create. Very often the most ardent friendships are destroyed by an injudiciously directed smile of recognition. Your superior officer is engaged in conversations that are to lead to unearned income: if you butt in and nod your recognition you can hardly look for approval, certainly not for promotion. A friend's ladylove is flirting with his rival; recognition of her at such a moment will very probably transform the lady into a hissing serpent satisfied with nothing less than your blood. So, you see, as in every other art, there is a time to do and a time to refrain in this little matter of recognition.

Perils To Avoid

There are other fields for the operation of your art of recognition with equal peril and advantage. Go, for instance, to a general hospital. Recognise one doctor and you have immediately lost the service of all the other doctors. They will scatter and avoid you like the plague. Speak a kind word eve to the most homely nurse in the institution: all the other nurses are your enemies. Go to a Government office and recognise some clerk: all the other clerks will bury themselves in their files and have no time for you. Re-visit your old college and recognise one of your old lecturers and all the others will nurse a secret grievance against you.

In all such cases it is not safe to recognise one individual; must recognise them all, though it may mean in effect recognising none. Let your smile embrace all, let your eyes flit with the precision of a stop-watch second-hand from face to face, from bald head to bald head. Then, if you want anything, make sure of the man you want before descending from the general to the particular.

Key To Success

All success depends upon this power of recognition. The inscrutable criminal lawyer emerges out of his den, stares vaguely and cruelly at all the supplicating repentant sinners, cannot recognise any, and then suddenly lights up in a smile on the man whom his purse and he have instinctively recognised. That means success perhaps eventual elevation to the Bench, where he need see none, not even Justice. Let him but once identify the wrong criminal, there is an end of his career. Those who can pay, desert him; those who cannot, flock to him; for they recognise him all right. So with doctors, officers, merchants. So even with states. The U.S.A. recognised the State of Israel, of course, because Israel can pay, and Israel has won.

All knowledge is but recognition said Plato. All wisdom, all success too, say I.

British Jet-Airliner Beats Paris-London Record

Britain's first jet-propelled airliner, a Vickers twin-engined "Nine" Viking, broke al records between London and Paris, and back, with an average speed of nearly 100, m.p.h. Poloted by 50-year-old Capt. Summers, Vickers' Chief Test-Pilot, the Viking flew the 222 miles from London Airport to Villacoublay Airfield, Paris, in 34.7 minutes and returned in 36.5 minutes. Chief Engineer George Edwards and Pilot Summers after they had landed in London Airport in the Vickers "Nine" Viking.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

(BY DR. J.F. BULSARA)

MEASURED by the Indian standard of life expectancy which averages around 26 years, the Scandinavian people live long. Their life expectation is 66 years and it is rising.

In the Homes for the Aged, of which all the three Scandinavian countries have several, and among the old age pensioners, who are housed in concessional apartments at rents varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem, according to the size of the apartment it was usual to find on inquiry that the single occupant or couples were 70, 80 or 85 years old. The average age in a Housing Centre for old age pensions in Copenhagen, containing 525 apartments, beautifully constructed and maintained, was 72. The old age Pension, for which needy women are eligible at the age of 60 and men at the age of 65, is 140 kroner or about Rs. 100 p.m. for a single person and 210 kroner or about Rs. 145 p.m. for a married couple in Copenhagen. It does not vary very much in Oslo or Stockholm. In the rural areas and smaller towns it is correspondingly less in accordance with the cost of living.

Retiring Age

The age of retirement for Municipal or Government employees is generally 65 in all the three countries, but they have an option to retire at 70, when they get a little larger pension, which is usually two-thirds of their last salary. Nurses can retire at 60 or 42/60 of their last salary according to laid down computations. Every aged person is eligible for the pension which is shared by the state and the local authority, but there is a proportionate reduction from the pension amount according to one's fortune or income. Invalidity pensions are given on a similar liberal scale, as also unemployment benefit, which, for example, is 70 kroner per week in Denmark against the average expected earnings of an unskilled labourer of about 100 rupee per week.

There is thus reassuring economic security fo every citizen. The Health and Medical services are equally exemplary. A considerable amount of thought and deep study have been and are being continuously devoted to maintaining a high standard of positive health among the people. Thus we find in the larger Scandinavian cities a fairly high proportion of beds in relation to the population. In 1945, for every thousand inhabitants in Sweden, there were 8.2 beds for the physically ill and 3.8 beds for the mentally ill. In 1937 in Oslo, the city alone had in its own hospitals an aggregate of 3826 beds for a population of 275,000, besides having facilities for occupying beds in or transferring patients to private clinics. The city of Gothenburg in Sweden had in 1947, 4,600 beds in Municipal hospitals and 400 in other nursing establishments for a population of 325,000.

Denmark had about 25,000 beds in 154 hospitals in 1947 for a population of about 4 million, over and above 10,000 beds in Lunatic Asylums, 4,350 beds for the tuberculosis and 3,000 beds in Infirmaries and private Nursing Homes. However, all the three countries find these services still inadequate according to modern medical standards and are expanding them from year to year.

Health Services

Roughly the preventive programme cludes child-health centres for expectant mothers and new born infants, school health service, systematic tuberculin tests, vaccinations and a nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis, legal liability to report cases of venereal disease and eligibility for free treatment. The cost per hospitalised patient varies from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 per day and the payment by the patient is as low as Re. 1 per day in Copenhagen and Rs. 8 in Stockholm, the remaining cost being borne by the city and the state in certain proportion according to specific arrangements between the two.

But more than the extent of health and medical services provided by the local authorities or Government, the noteworthy feature of Scandinavian medical relief is the spirit that underlies and enlightens the whole service.

The idea is to render true service in time of need to the citizen without any consideration of rank, income or status, to cure the patient as quickly as possible so that the cost to the authorities is ultimately reduced to the minimum, and to lessen the worry and anxiety of the patient and his or her relations or dependents. The poorest citizen is given the best that medical science with all its latest advancements can give.

Further social services are planned in such a way as to neutralise the socio-economic difficulties and problems that are bound to arise in poorer homes and families on account of an elder person rendered helpless or inactive by sickness. Thus socialised nursing is made available at home or in hospital to needy cases at a much reduced rate or free where the family is unable to pay the fees. A trained 'Home-Maker' will make the home and cook and take care of the children in time of sickness or hospitalisation of the mother, so that she may be completely relieved of worries and thus have the psychological background for a speedy recovery.

Careful Planning

Even the hospitals are planned, built and conducted with fundamental attention to two things, viz., to render the best alround treatment that medical, surgical and psychiatric developments can afford and to afford all possible facilities for the comfort and convenience of the patient. The staff and patients' relatives are not forgotten and their conveniences are also studied and supplied. Realising that ill-health is as much a result of psychological and economic conditions as of bodily ailment or disorder, these two aspects are also being more and more considered in the support that they can render to the speedy cure of the patient. Thus the larger medico-surgical hospitals have now from 100 to 200 beds for psychiatric treatment and the expert staff of the ward is available for complete co-operation with the physicians and surgeons in the medical and surgical wards on their cases which require psychiatric advice, attention a consultation. Similar co-operation is unplanned between the doctors in the medical and surgical wards and the X-ray department has been assuming much greater significance by way of helping both the principal wards in frequent diagnosis as required by the exigencies of each case. The Pathological department is made use of not merely for the inevitable post-mortem but more and more when the patient is alive.

Expert Help

The X-ray and pathological departments are so placed in the hospital building that the services of their experts and apparatus are available to the physicians and surgeons at short notice. At So-dersjukhuset, in an emergency such service is available even when the patient is on the operation table. The X-ray result can be made available to the doctor in 20 minutes, whereas the negatives are ready for examination by and consultation among doctors the next morning in a common room, where the doctors and X-ray specialists assemble at the appointed hour. Before the So-dersjukhuset or South Hospital was constructed in Stockholm by its Chief Architect, planner and moving spirit. Mr. Hjalmar Cederstrom, an enormous amount of research study and investigation was made by a number of doctors, nurses, architects and engineers. They visited some of the finest institutions of their kind in all parts of the world, spent fifteen lakhs of rupees on the research and investigation extending over seven years from 1922-29, and then submitted their proposals for a hospital with two halves, each containing 600 beds, which were found to be the optimum number for a medico-surgical hospital of acute cases, comprising a varying number of beds for various diseases. The total cost of the Hospital with 1,200 beds was computed to be Rs. 3½ crores, but owing to rise in prices of materials, the final cost is estimated to reach Rs. 6-1/4 crores. The Secretary, Mr. G. Witting said that every pie of Rs. 15 lacs on preliminary investigation and research was thus worth spending, looking to the enormous savings which could be effected considering the large cost of the completed hospital.

Thus he explained that the optimum number of beds for a single hospital, viz. 600 was arrived at from the standpoint of efficiency, economic running and the capacity of the supervising head to look after the management and control the staff. The size of each ward for various diseases was similarly determined. A deep study was made of the ability of a nurse to manage properly the nursing of a certain number of medical and surgical cases and the unit of 16 beds under the charge of a Sieter with assisting nurses was fixed after consulting nurses and matrons as regards the space, the design and construction and equipment of each unit. Two such units of 16 beds each were combined with a view to effect necessary economy in the cost of maintenance.

Fool-Proof Designs

The design of each room and the placing of the equipment were incorporated in full-size models, these were furnished as if real, the nursing and medical staff saw and worked them, and the final design and placing as well as the equipping were then arrived at after fullest experimentation so that all possible mistakes may be avoided. Once a model of a room or unit or ward was accepted, the others were copied with suitable changes where necessary, in view of the nature of the disease.

Similar thought and study went into the fixing of the largest size of rooms, no room containing more than 4 patients. These were then interspersed in a ward by a certain member of rooms for 2 patients and a certain number of rooms for 1 patient each, the patients to be kept or isolated according to their need and the doctor's decision, which is final.

Every bed is on wheels so that the patient can be wheeled into a room for bed-pan, to a lift, to another room or ward, X-ray department, conversation or smoking room, or to the Solarium without being lifted or disturbed.

There is a principal kitchen on the top or ninth floor so that no smell or noise can reach the patients.

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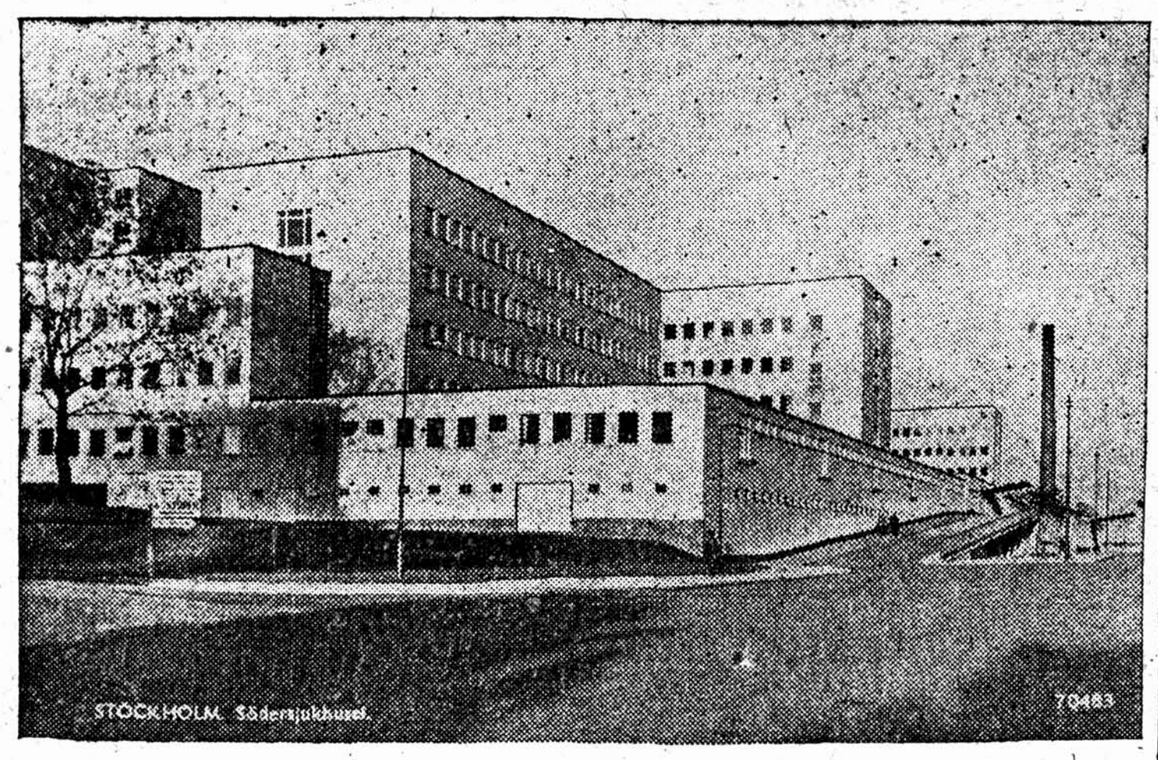

Two views of the Main Hospital, Stockholm, the best in Scandinavia

The Working Of A Small-Town Government In U.S.A.

IN the United States the privilege of local self-Government is regarded as one of the chief merits of the political system, as one of the inalienable rights of the people and the purest form of functioning democracy.

Local Government units permit the people of each locality who are most familiar with their own local conditions and needs to regulate their own affairs.

Direct participation in local Government stimulates, moreover, an interest in public affairs, thus serving as a training school in the political education of its citizens and giving to the nation a more active and valuable member of society.

Vilages and towns vary greatly in the United States, both in size and precise form of administration. In addition to these units there are administrative units called townships, which are sub-divisions of counties. These townships vary in size from the square mile to forty square miles. They are often more important as governmental units than counties, and in the New England states they actually perform county functions.

In New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan and other states, township Government involves less direct participation than in New England, and boards of elected officials do the work of directing the affairs of the townships. In such states the larger administrative areas—counties—have great responsibilities. In general, all townships are subject to limitations imposed by the states, and do not have state charters of incorporation.

CONSTITUTION BY CHARTER

There are approximately 9,678 incorported cities, towns, boroughs and villages with populations under 1,000 in the United States. The legislative powers of the incorporated village or borough are usually in the hands of a board of trustees, with a village president or mayor; and the executive power is in the hands of the village president or mayor, supported by varying officials such as a treasurer a chief of police or mashal, etc.

In order to become incorporated as village, town, or city, the community in most states must petition the state for the authority to set up its own local Government.

The grant is given in the form of a charter. This urban unit is then free to carry on its self-Government and to formulate such rule and regulations as suit its local needs, insofar as these do not conflict with the rights and laws of the larger units of which it is a part, of the county, state or nation.

In some states which have by their constitution or by legislative enactment, granted home rule, the municipality draws up its own charter and has the people vote on it. The municipality is always subject to the control of the state legislature.

Each of the 48 states has, under the American system, the right to rule itself in its own way, within a republican form of Government, and within the limitations of the U.S. Constitution. The states grant local Government powers not only to incorporated urban communities, but also to their territorial sub-divisions known as counties, of which there are more than 3,000 in the United States.

Thus the inhabitants of the United States may express their will and find a common protection on three levels—local, state and national.

In their Government, types of local Government range from the direct Government by town meetings, as in New England, to the representative system of delegating authority to elected representatives.

The number and types of officials chosen under the latter system must also vary greatly not only in accordance with the size of the community, but by reason of geographic conditions and of occupational and economic differences.

A small rural municipality has fewer requirements than one located on a harbour and which engages in shipping and foreign trade. A town on a main highway has need of more traffic officers than a narrow valley town with few cross-streets.

Many towns in the mid-western states which were settled by pioneers from New England have retained, to a certain degree, the town meeting system, whereas in the South and Far West, the town meeting is non-existent.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

In a mid-western township of some 4,000 inhabitants, the system of local Government is carried on in such a manner as follows:

An open town meeting is called annually for the election of officers and committees. Procedure requires that formal notice must be given of the time and place of the meeting, with an outline of the business to be transacted, and that this notice be posted in conspicuous places and printed in the town papers a certain number of days before the meeting.

Since this town does not possess a town hall, since schools are in session, making the high-school auditorium inaccessible, and since no one of the three denominational churches offers adequate facilities, the meeting is to be held in a hall, called the Lodge Hall which serves as the gathering place for many political and social affairs, such as dances, masonic meetings, veterans reunions, and homecoming week festivities.

It is spring, and farmers living wtihin the township drive in with their families to spend the day. Most of them bring a lunch basket, preferring—the day being warm—to eat outdoors in the "Grove" on the river's edge at the outskirts of the town. Relatives and acquaintances gather here in groups for a visit together before attending the afternoon meeting.

OPEN VOTING

Almost everyone, regardless of age, attends the meeting, and all qualified voters arrive at their decisions on general problems through open discission and open voting, either by a majority of hands or by the vocal response of "Aye" and "Nay". In the matter of the election of officers, written ballots are taken up.

The meeting is called to order by the town clerk who reads the warrant. A presiding officer, or moderator is then elected and business proceeds according to parliamentary rules.

The first order of the day is the election of town officers for the ensuing year. Following that, appropriations are discussed and agreed upon for the payment of public expenses, such as **the salaries of officers, the care of roads, street-paving, street lighting, appropriations for education, for the public library, for a so-called "community chest" or charity fund (though most charitable institutions, such as those for orphans, the aged, the mentally infirm, come under the control and support of county or state), and for such specific cases as the erection of a new public building or the replacement of a damaged bridge.**

Problems of epidemics and health laws, of water supply, and fire protection may also come up for discussion.

This town, while retaining in framework the town meeting system, tends toward the representative form of Government, vesting less authority in its town meeting and leaving more decisions to be taken by its elected officers as the need occurs throughout the year.

OFFICERS OF A TOWN

The officers elected at this annual meeting are:

A town clerk whose principal duties are to keep the records of town meetings and of meetings of the councilmen; to prepare vital statistics; record deeds, mortgages and other legal documents; to issue marriage licences and keep registers of births, marriages and deaths. He is frequently re-elected from year to year, and thus becomes an authority on the town history, on precedents and genealogy.

A tax assessor who prepares the list of tax payers in the town; evaluates property; collects the taxes and turns the funds over to the town treasurer.

A town treasurer who receives and takes care of all taxes collected from the prayers and turns over to the proper officers the portion which goes to the state and to the county; he also keeps account of all other receipts and disbursements and makes his annual report to the town meeting.

Two constables who serve as peace officers, pursuing and arresting criminals, and executing warrants issued by the justice of the peace.

A justice of the peace whose duties are to administer summary justice in minor cases and commit others to court trial.

Library trustees who appoint the librarian; authorise the purchase of books and other expenditures; and who are usually re-elected from year to year.

A school board of five members, frequently re-elected, whose duty it is to establish and visit schools; to select teachers; to determine teachers' salaries and promotions; to prescribe courses of instruction; and to appoint truant officers.

THE SELECT-MEN

A board of selectmen whose duty it is in the intervals between the anual meetings to look after all community affairs which are not specifically taken care of by the other elected officials, and to appoint such minor officials as they see fit, such as an overseer of the poor, who shall care for paupers, investigate the dependent and needy class and determine who is entitled to receive public aid;

a poundkeeper, who shall pick up and keep stray animals until they are claimed by their owners;

a road-surveyor, a park commissioner, a health officer whose principal duties are to control epidemics by enforcing quarantines, by requiring water analysis, drainage and food inspection, and seeing that all health laws are enforced.

This board of selectmen, or as it is also called town council, may look after the upkeep of the town waterworks;

may investigate fire protection and appoint firemen;

may authorise contracts for street-lighting;

may decide upon the granting of liquor licences and upon the keeping and sale of fire-arms;

may appoint a keeper of the cemetery;

may regulate such traffic matters as bicycling on the sidewalk, and animals running at large;

may take action on a great variety of matters of local interest.

If important appropriations or decisions are involved, the council may call for a special town meeting and put the question to a general vote.

In addition to the management of purely local affairs of the community, the town acts as an agent of the state Government for the carrying out of certain state laws and policies. It not noly asseses and collects state, as well as local taxes, but it enforces the health laws of the state, and acts for the state in many other ways. Thus the Governmental organisations overlap and merge at many points, the common good of the greatest number being always the determining factor.—USIS.

SCIENCE CASTS NEW LIGHT ON PRE-HISTORY

By Prof. J.B.S. Haldane, F.R.S., Britain's Most Eminent Living Scientist

IT is a curious fact that Pre-history is in some ways more scientific than history. This is partly so little was known about it before historians were affected by scientific method. If you are trying to write the history of mediaeval England you are up against the fact that all contemporary documents were written by priests or monks. So a king who gave large gifts to the church was a good king, and one who took back his predecessor's gifts was a bad one, though if he got a lot of Englishmen killed in France or Palestine he might be glorious. Similarly, a Roman emperor who killed a lot of senators was a bloodthirsty tyrant, while if he enslaved a thousand times as many Britons or Dacians, he was a hero who extended the limits of civilisation.

One has to see through this before one can decide whether after all Nero and Macbeth were had men. In fact, Nero almost certainly was bad after his first five years. However, Macbeth had a good claim to the Scottish throne, and reigned peacefully for 17 years, apart from one English invasion.

The student of Pre-history has to judge men not by what other people said about them but by the things they made. In fact, every Pre-historian must be something of a Marxist, because we only know of Pre-historic men by their productions. So the first thing to do in establishing what happened is to be able to date an implement or a vessel, or at least to assign it to a period. Only occasionally can we establish a succession with certainty, as when a cave has been used by men over thousands of years, and the earlier deposits have not been disturbed.

One of the very real difficulties is that many of the objects, such as weapons and ornaments, were buried with the dead. This means that if a grave is deep, we may find weapons of a later period below those of an older one. On the other hand, a tomb, such as a long barrow, might be used for burials hundreds of years after its construction, as distinguished men are still buried in Westminster Abbey. Only very careful work overcame these and similar difficulties.

My cousin, Lord Abercrombie, devoted much of his life to determining the succession of pottery in Britain so that it was possible to date a site from a few fragments. Many people found his work very boring, but such fragments play the same part in Pre-history as do fossils in Geology. Of course the dates are not exactly known when the order of succession is known. One can only describe a harpoon as Maglemosian or a vessel as Iron Age B, but one may be centuries out of date if one tries to give it an actual date in years, though one knows that the Iron Age was later than the Bronze Age and so on.

A wholly new technique was introduced, mainly by O. G. S. Crawford, about thirty years ago. He discovered that photography from aeroplanes would show up human work which was quite invisible from the ground. For example, an old road or wall on ploughed land may be visible as a strip where the ground is a little drier than elsewhere, and the wheat ripens a few days earlier. A photograph just before the harvest shows it up, while at other times of the year it is invisible. Or a gentle rise in the ground marking an ancient mound may be clearly visible when there are long shadows at sunrise or sunset, and not at other times of day.

Among the discoveries made in this way is "'Woodhenge", near Stonehenge, the site of an ancient wooden building nearly as large as Stonehenge, and of much the same design, probably built about 1800-1400 B. C. Aeroplane photographs showed up the holes in which the posts had been fixed, and digging revealed traces of the timber. Another similar temple was found at Arminghail, near Norwich. Equally striking was the discovery of the road leading from Stonehenge to the River Avon.

Meanwhile geologists had found that while the larger stones of that great temple came from Salisbury Plain, some of the smaller ones came from the Prescelly Mountains in Pembokeshire. As they weighed several tons, they must almost certainly have been brought by sea round Land's end, and up the Avon to the end of the road, thus proving that Southern Britain was fairly peaceful over 3,000 years ago.

Technology is an important part of the archaeologist's trade. Only after archaeologists had themselves learned how to make flint implements was it possible to classify the different types scientifically, according to the methods used in making them. To take another example, primitive pottery was shaped by hand, long before the potter's wheel was invented. The potters left their fingerprints. And Soviet archaeologists believe that all the earliest pottery in other country was made by women, the first certain example of the division of labour.

The actual human remains do not generally tell us a great deal. The men of the later periods of the old

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Country Disappears From World Map

NEWFOUNDLAND BECOMES CANADIAN PROVINCE

By J. A. Wiseman

IN the midst of International bustle and confusion a country has "disappeared" almost unnoticed from the world map Newfoundland has become the tenth province of Canada

This is the fourth major change in Newfoundland's political history, which dates back to 1583 when it was made the first English Colony. Although the island was discovered by John Cabot, of Bristol, in 1497, almost a century rolled by before it had its first Governor who took possession of the territory in the name of Elizabeth of England. For another 250 years nothing exciting happened till, in 1832, a representative government was set up in the island, followed by responsible government in 1855

Dominion Status

More recently, it is the Statute of Westminster which marks another landmark in Newfoundland's polity—Dominion Status was conferred on the island The third change followed in quick succession. Caught up in the economic depression of the 'thirties. Newfoundland appealed to Britain for help. The Royal Commission, which examined the details, recommended the suspension of the existing constitution but made provisions for a rule by Commission of six—three representing Newfoundland and the rest being nominees of Britain

And now confederation with Canada—the result of two popular referendums—marks the end of the rule by the Commission and opens another chapter in the annals of this island of some 320,000 people.

Who are these 320,000 who have voluntarily lost their entity by merging themselves with their powerful neighbour? The Newfoundlanders are a people of mixed stock—English, Irish French and Scottish.

Resourceful People

Religious, thrifty and masters of all trades, the Newfoundlanders are a kindly people Almost indifferent to the form of Government in their land, they are more interested in church-going and prayer meetings. They believe in saving money in fact in hoarding it They would rather see their tea-pots and tin boxes full coins then invest their wealth for the industrialisation of their country That, perhaps, explains why Newfoundland is still one of the undeveloped territories of the New World.

But these hardy islanders—"Nooffund-landers", as they call themselves—are a most resourceful and adaptable people. Cod-catching, herring-fishing, seal-hunting, house or boat buildings, and occasionally iron mining—they can do all this not only as "Jacks of all trades" but as masters of them all. And between them these trades account for almost all the inhabitants.

Fishing has been and will probably remain for many years to come, the backbone of Newfoundland's economy. In former times the cod was salted before being sent to some of the European countries, but with the development of refrigeration it reaches its destination in more or less a natural state

The cod season begins in May and its advent is heralded by the appearance of outsize boats carrying crews of about 20 to the sea. Ropes, about a mile in length, are dropped into the sea, "armed" with two or three thousand baited hooks. The two ends are firmly tied and twice or even thrice a day the fishermen go in small boats collecting the cod that have been hooked

Seaside Settlements

Fishing is carried out close to the shores also—this has given rise to settlements all round the island. These seaside colonies have remained unchanged for many a decade. "Newfoundland has its heart on the outside of the island: that is where its pulse beats. Sea clothes the island as with a garment and that garment contains the soul of the national life of Newfoundland' That was written thirty years ago, but is essentially true even today.

The total catch of cod in a year is as much as 2,000,000 cwt. But experts estimate that this can be expanded almost fivefold. This belief applies to herring-fishing too which, unlike cod fishing, is an all-the-year round industry.

Another source of wealth is seal-hunting—but it is a cruel and primitive business. In March and April the seals collect on ice-floes. The hunters force their way through ice-bound waters in sturdy vessels and kill as many as 700,000 seals in a season. They are skinned on the spot—used as kid leather after tanning—and the fat is melted to extract oil.

With the advent of autumn, the fisherman-cum-seal-hunter turns a lumberman—it's time for the logging industry. Wood is obtained from the forests of the interior. It is a precious commodity, for it goes into the building of houses, boats and barrels for packing fish and casks for storing oil. Wood is turned into pulp also, used for making paper. And here lies one of the keys to Newfoundland's future prosperity.

Strategic Importance

If the war years are any reflection of Newfoundland's importance, the islanders need not now look back to the years of depression and bankruptcy. World War II brought out the strategic value of the island. It became a bastion of liberty from where the Battle of the Atlantic was fought—and in one of its picturesque bays the Atlantic Charter was signed.

More, air travel has pin-pointed the island on the map of the world as an important landing and taking-off base for Atlantic crossings Its strategic possibilities are immense, for whoever controls Newfoundland has a jumping-off base; it is a first line defence for Canada and the U.S.A.

The future? It beds fair to be prosperous. Whether union with Canada will hasten the era of plenty, time alone will reveal.

MOSCOW VERSUS KURDISH TRIBESMEN

Mobile Mountaineers Fear Reds Might Sweep Away Their Religion

ZINDASHT is a village of dried mud houses and tents sitting high on a bleak and forbidding plateau in Kurdistan in the heart of troubled Azerbaijan. Far from any railroad and otherwise inaccessible to most travellers, it is not to be found on any map

Yet, as politics go in this end of the world, Zindasht is something of a strategic capital—it is the headquarters for tough, old Anar Khan and his Shikak warriors who are banded together in one of the most powerful of Kurdish tribes. Altogether, Anar Khan has about 30,000 followers scattered through these hills. It is questionable if a stranger would be warranted in considering himself fully safe were he to decide to visit the Shikak capital without specific invitation.

Kurdish Hospitality

Yet this correspondent and a colleague in the company of a tribesman guide found ready welcome in the mountain capital of Nnar Khan—for Americans, at the moment at least, are highly regarded by these hardy shepherds and horsemen. Spending the night in a guest tent on mattresses laid out on priceless Persian rugs to spare us from the discomforts of the hard ground, we were treated with lavish Kurdish hospitality. This consisted of a more than ample meal of rice, lamb and vegetables served in huge wooden bowls, goat's milk in hollow gourds, endless glasses of tea, all followed by much friendly conversation conducted through our guide who squatted under the flap of the tent.

It was made apparent quickly enough that the Shikaks, at least, are on the side of the United States. Remote though it may be, the clash between east and west has had its repercussions even in the rugged hills of Kurdistan. An old battery-run radio in the chief's quarters keeps them in touch with the doings of the outside world.

Although a few diligent American representatives must be credited with having contributed to it, the United States, perhaps, has gained its present popularity among the Kurds more by default than by design.

From Zindasht one may see four countries sharing the purple horizon—Russia, Iraq, Iran and Turkey. Another, not visible, but whose presence has been felt down through the years, is Great Britain. All of them in their turn and for one reason or another, have failed ultimately to secure the affection and standing loyalty of these nomadic highlanders

A Clean Slate

As a relative newcomer to the scene, the United States has had the advantage of starting with a clean slate. Even American recognition of the new state of Israel has not jarred too much the friendship of the Kurds who are themselves devout Moslems. This is largely so because of the bad relations which have existed between the Kurds and neighbouring Moslem nations—with whom they have engaged in sporadic warfare for a long time over such matters as pasture lands, freedom of movement, military service and taxation.

Russia, which has a Kurdish population of its own near the Iranian frontier, initially scored some successes in her dealings with the Kurds dirsctly after the war, when the Red Army still occupied Azerbaijan. The tribesmen were attracted by Soviet willingness to support them in establishing an autonomous Kurdistan. Indeed they set up a Kurdish Peoples Republic for a brief period in 1945.

Anar Khan, the old Shikak chieftain, for a while served as its Minister of War. However, jurisdictional differences and territorial disputes soon arose between the Kurds and the adbaijan, also created by the Russians, jacent Communist regime of Azerbaijan also created by the Russians The Kremlin's failure to solve this dilemma plus an extraordinary propaganda blunder shortly afterwards estranged most of the Kurds from the Soviet.

In its anxiety to indoctrinate the Kurds in Marxist principles, of which they had no understanding, the Russian consulate assembled Kurdish chieftains in a village for a showing of a documentary film entitled "Woe! Woe!". This picture portrayed the bitter but successful struggle of landless peasants against their landlords. Reaction among the Kurdish guests was decidedly negative, for chiefs own much tribal pasture and farmland and are therefore important landlords themselves.

Religion Versus Moscow

A third factor which contributed to tribal defection from the Soviet ranks was their suspicion that Communism would interfere with the practice of their religion. In any event, when the Red Army left Azerbaijan in 1945, many Kurdish tribes rose to help the Iranian Army depose the puppet Red regime established in Azerbaijan. Only the landless Barzani tribe, considered the toughest of all Kurds, made a daring march on foot to the Soviet Union, fighting and stealing their way across Iraq and Iran.

American policy with regard to Kurdish tribes in Iran seems to have been confined so far to a display of sympathy for their efforts to obtain adequate public health and educational facilities. This programme is appayrently sasisfactory to the tribusmen.

The favour of the Kurdish tribes is regarded as important, for not only would it safeguard the internal stability of areas today considered strategic, but also because the tough, highly mobile mountaineers represent an important element in potential underground resistance should some outside power one day overrun Iran. As if to indicate what their function might be in such an event, our host 72-year-old Anar Khan sitting under the flap of a tent, picked up a rifle just before our departure and casually burst an egg lying on the ground more than 300 yards away.

Germans Eager To Adopt Unwanted Babies!

By Judy Barden

THE adoption office at the Central Welfare Board in Berlin is a busy place. The waiting room is always full of people, some wishing to adopt, others wishing to dispose of their youngsters. Either way, this marketing of children is a dreary, pathetic business.

Within the past year, 600 children, mainly babies, have been offered for adoption. Half are the illegitimate offspring of women whose husbands are still prisoners of war. Others are the children of mothers unable to work and look after children too; they sacrifice their love in the hope that the children may have a better future with somebody else.

But the requests for adoption far outnumber the children available. Applicants must wait for months while a screening board studies the tiniest detail of each application; for there are those who apply merely because a child will provide an extra ration card and a tax reduction.

NEGRO BABIES IN DEMAND!

Some applicants apply for a baby who could be considered a "Victim of Fascism", believing that they will participate in any privileges awarded to persons persecuted under Adolf Hitler. And there have been many aplications for Negro babies.

Those aplicants figure that a Negro father will keep the foster parents of his child well equipped with "care" packages from abroad. By the average Berliner, the Negroes are considered the most generous of Americans. One person asking for a Negro child said he had heard the father would send several hundred pounds of sugar to anyone who would adopt his baby.

The percentage of illegitimate children in Germany is still high. In Bavaria, 17 of every 100 babies are born out of wedlock and six out of every 100 are the children of Allied soldiers. Bavaria, according to recent figures, has 6,916 children born to American fathers. In the single district of Niederbayern Oberpfalz are 91 Negro babies.

The Military Government allows that these children, as wel as other German nationals, can be adopted by American citizens. But the adoption process here is full of pitfalls and hazards. American couples would like to adopt their German housekeepers and take them back to the States, where they could serve as good and inexpensive adopted. One American wishes to adopt a 35-year-old widow, and another wishes to adopt a 19-year-old boy. These appear, however, to be cases of ateempted evasion of the American Immigration Laws.

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He: "I sometimes get a wonderful idea. But it don't seem to stop in my head."

She: "Lonely, I expect."

'In Bad Taste'

(True Story By Lucifer)

SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE was touring the country from end to end on a whirlwind campaign to enlist support for his Forward Bloc. In his first round he realised the need for converting the Gujeratis to his point of view. And he wanted to address a meeting at Kalbadevi, the stronghold of the Gujeratis in Bombay. The meeting was anounced to commence at 9 on a summer night, in one of the cross lanes in Kalbadevi.

Rao Bhadur C. peeped into my room "Hullo, V., what about going to Bose's meeting at Kalbadevi tonight?"

"Not a bad idea, Rao Bahadur. It is long since I have had any fun. Come along let us go" joined.

Sporting a dhoti and silk pyran in true Bengali style with fine grey hair crowning his head and with a shining walking stick in hand Rao Bahadur presented an attractive person although a middle-aged man. I put on my Khadi pyran wore my dhoti in the characteristic Madrasi lungi waq adjusted by my pincenez over the eye line, threw a white Khadi toga over my shoulders and set out with Rao B. on our nocturnal excursion at the end of a hearty meal

But then, who is this Rao Bahadur. In his palmy days, he was held in esteem as the able assistant editor of one of the foremost British-owned English Dailies. A grateful Government pleased with his flattering reports of the Viceroy's itineraries, conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur in his thirty-first year a conveted distinction which is the envy and despair of Talukdars and District Board Presidents on the side of life nearer grave and those super-annuated, struck-in-the mud Government toadies. At the time of my meeting him in a residential hotel, he was supposed to be engaged by a local Baronet who was organizing an English Daily. Since then we took a fancy for each other The good thing about the old man was his extraordinary love of young company springhtly conversation and good food. Needless to say, we moved with the warm intimacy of two school-pals

To go back to Kalbadevi, we got down from the tram car. It was one vast surging sea of humanity that greeted our eyes. Not even the worst rise or fall in the share bazar had ever attracted such a huge crowd in the streets of Kalbadevi as on that night. People were squatting check by jowl in the lane anxiously awaiting Rose's arrival The volunteers eyed me and Rao B. trying to wade through the crowd towards the dais on which Bose was to address At once they took us for Bengalis as we were partially hidden inside the crowd. The crowd became restless as we were led to the vacant dais. No sooner did we reach the dais than the crowd cat-called and booed at us in utter chagrin to find two Madrasis comfortably seated on the dias!

Soon Bose arrived and took his seat in the centre of the dais. Rao B. drew near him to pay his respects and introduced me to him as one keenly interested in politics. The Bose made an impassioned speech in his characteristic stentorian voice. The Gujeratis were struck into silence and the meeting ended without any incident. It was past midnight and we returned to our hotel.

The following day I was yawining now and again at my office after a tiresome and sleepless night. The telephone was lying idle at hand almost seeming to invite me to press the mouth-piece to my lips. A mischievous idea flashed across my mind. I rang up Rao B. who, as a rule used to remain in our hotel all day unless he had some special engagement outside. Twisting my lips, rolling my tongue and introducing a strange but convincing ring in my voice, I spoke, "Hullo, Rao B., good afternoon.... Don't you get me....I am Raisuddin speaking."

"Good afternoon, Raisuddin Sab. How incredible, you in Bombay. When did you leave Karachi, Raisudding Sab ....you know I am here and you should....."

Playing the role of Raisuddin I interrupted in the middle in the crisp twang of a police officer. "Well Rao B. that is alright. Don't worry. I have been posted to Bombay. I was sorry and surprised to see you last night at the Forward Block meeting. Rao B. what are you upto?"

"No,....what, Raisuddin Sab, I am awfully sorry. For heaven's sake please don't mistake me. Are you pulling my leg..Don't you know my past. What on earth have I to do with the Forward Bloc..you know...."

"I don't know, may be, but then why should you associate with a young man who was with you last night. He is an old trickster and he is on our list. How do you explain, Rao B. Sab? True we were great friends at Karachi and I know....."

"Pardon me, Raisuddin Sab, there is some misunderstanding some where need I tell you I have been on the staff of a well-known Anglo-Indian Daily over the major part of my professional career,..have you so soon forgotten the circumstances in which the Government conferred on me the title of....."

"The old story, I know, I know.... precisely why I am embrassed."

"Raisuddin Sab, even now I am commissioned by a local Baronet who is shortly publishing an English Daily. You know my respect for law and order. And of all people you eh..... eh....."

"Well, well, Rao B., goodbye, see you later."

Placing back the receiver I wiped the beads of perspiration from my forehead for it was no joke to act the part of Raisuddin whom I never met but of whom I had heard only a description from Rao B. in the course of our post-prandial talks which were a regular feature of our hotel life.

That evening as I returned from the office I was not a little surprised not to find Rao B. in my room to join me at tea as was his wont. I had to send for Rao. B. who turned up only after fifteen minutes assuming an air of indifference

"Well Rao B. how is it that you didn't turn up for the usual chat.... perhaps not well?"

"No, that is alright (drawing closer) my friend, Raisuddin of the C.I.D. had been here this afternoon and had tea with me. In the course of his casual talk he suggested that I warn you against pursuing subversive activities and associations. Please take care.. Your future is in peril."

What else could I do than laugh to myself at this gratituitous consel. I held my tongue and with great persuation I and my friends dragged along the ill-at-ease Rao Bahadur to the sea side for th eusual evening stroll. We reach the marine drive and talked endlessly about the great fun that is life. Right in the middle of the gossip I interrupted to look straight in the face of Rao B. and said "Well, Sir, it was a clever trick but only you didn't pull out convincingly.....Do you agree there is no Raisuddin in the city except in your imagination. I am astonished that not even a shade of doubt crossed your mind when I was trying to imitate Raisuddin on the phone this morning."

The evening gold in the sky was greying and the grey face of Rao Bahadur was glowing a shade red with anger. Abruptly leaving us in a huff and pointing his shiny stick at me quoth he, "It was anasty thing. a mean joke unworthy of you....Never will I forgive ....it was in bad taste."

The Women's Pages In Our Newspapers

STILL EDITED FOR THE BUSTLE ERA, SAYS GEORGE NATHAN

THE so-called women's feature pages in our daily newspapers are today as much of an anachronism as bicycles built for two of Fanny Ward's grandmother.. The stubborn persistence in the face of obvious fact can be explained only by the equal journalistic persistence in such captions as "Miss Gupchup Honored At Dinner" when nothing more celebrative of Miss Gupchup's virtue and eminence has occurred than a small meal provided for her and a couple of friends on some hotel roof-garden or in one of the doggier chop-houses.

The woman's page belongs to the bygone era when women occupied a sphere largely of their own and in most ways distinct from that occupied by men. Today the once seperated spheres are, for better or worse, practically one. The isolated woman's page is therefore just about as sensible and appropriate an idea as would be a separate and distinct set of drinks for the two sexes.

I do not refer, plainly enough, to the small portion of these departmental pages devoted to women's fashions and cooking recipes, but to the lengthy articles written by women for women in the conviction that women comprise an audience apart from men and are best understood by and interested by advisors of their own sex. If present-day women are fascinated or even remotely fetched by such rococo, stuff, my calender is wrong and this is the year, 1896.

The woman of today reads men's novels and men's magazines (apart from those devoted chiefly to women's styles), attends men's plays, frequents men's cafes, restaurants, bars and smoking-mars, affects many items in men's wardrobe, practices to a greater or lesser degree the single standard of sex, is active in men's law, politics, sports and other hitherto exclusive professions and diversions, and otherwise edges in closer and closer upon the ertwhile aloof male reservation.

Aside from Marie Stopes and Margaret Sanger, every sex counsel whom women seek out, admire and follow is male. Only one out-and-out woman's play ("The Old Maid") has succeeded at the theatrical box-office in more years than one can remember. Only one adult movie star whose appeal is somewhat more emphatic in the case of women than men (Greta Garbo) has achieved any considerable screen success. A relatively new national magazine (Esquire), which announced at the outset that it was edited for men only, has since found that at least half of its interested readers are women. And even one of the largest men's tobacco stores (Dunhill's) has lately had to install a women's clothes department, just as one of the largest men's sporting goods houses (Abercrombimc and Fitch) has found it necessary to lay in a goodly supply of women's sports outfits.

It is next to impossible to encounter a men's drinking resort thatt itn't chock full of women. Women drive men's automobiles and even taxi-cabs; women smoke men's cigarettes and use men's razors; women read with avidity Hemingway and Faulker and Caldwell and Cain; women know all the more recherche bartenders' first names and familiarly call them by them; women flock to prize-fights, horse races, hockey matches and sports meets; women play tennis, basketball, and hockey and compete in the Olympics on the track and in the water; women, in short, are nowadays often distinguishable from men only by virtue of the fact that their hair is sometimes not so long. And it is to these fair creatures that the exclusive women's pages are belatedly and somewhat ridiculously addressed!

The clever girls who are employed to write these pages assuredly have talent but their talent is misdirected and is wasted upon thin air. In a very wide circle of adequantances and friends among women I tell only the simple truth when I report that I have yet to discover one who confesses that she even so much as glances at any such page. I should as readily expect women, in this advanced day and age, to read with enthusiasm "How To Adjust Your Bustle," by Agatha Marie Simmons, or "Godey's Lady's Book."

Women do not want to read other women' advice on how to capitivate men; they want to get the dope. if they want it at all, straight from headquarters. They do not care to read articles on how to hold their husbands nearly so much as articles on how gracefully to get rid of them, albeit maybe only periodically. They do not crave photographs of Mrs. Dionne, or of Mrs. Roosevelt, or even of Mrs. Pandit or the G. G. half so much as they do those of Clark Gable, Prithviraj, and Ramon Ramirez, the rhumba dancer with the dirty look.

They like to read of booze and sex, of scandal and rich, available bachelors with slick hair, and not of the way kitchen's are scrubbed in Lithuania or of Mistinguett's passion for cream on her apple strudel. They want, in short, not women's page stuff but men's page stuff—and with a bang.

I have before me as I compose this clinical report, half a dozen of these typical women's pages. From each of the six I quote the leading feature article—all of them confected by women:

1. "Is Divorce a Social Menace?"
2. "Household Cooking in Abyssinia."
3. "Mother Love versus Father Love."
4. 'Movie Stars As Mothers."
5. Are Pretty Stenographers Less Capable Than Plain Ones?"
6. "Are Rubies and Pearls Unlucky?"

Imagine the modern, up-to-date woman—with or without three cocktails under her belt and with enough lip-rouge on to give the little old schoolhouse four new coats of paint—imagine such a gal not gagging at such outmoded hooey!

The old dividing line between the reading and other interests of men and women has disappeared. Twenty years ago, if a woman had been caught reading such a book as, say, Lawrence's "Lady Chatterly's Lover", she would have been put down as something more than a mere hussy. Fifteen years ago. if a woman were to have admitted that she had a yen for heavyweight prize-fights, she would have been eyed skeptically and would have been under suspicion as a secret user of chewing gum.

And so with other diversions and pursuits. In those days women's interests, were largely cut out for them by men, and their obedience or at least amiable surrender to the dictates was socially desirable. Today, women not only cut out interests for themselves; they also often go so far as to cut out interests for men. Under such circumstances it isn't women's pages for women that are called for nearly so greatly as women's pages for men. There's an idea for you, Mr. Editor!

BRITISH TROOPS FOR MALAYA

Troopers of the 4th Hussars busy sort ing out their gear at Colchester barrack before entraining for the first lap of their journey to Malaya.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Sept. 4

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being Saturday. Privately some business was done at Rs. 1535 in Tata Steel Defds and later on they were quoted at Rs. 1520.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 4

The delay in the announcement of the Government's economic policy induced moderate selling in the local Bullion market. The Government's assurance in connection with Rs. 100 notes, induced free offerings.

The aggressive buying which carried prices to high levels has disappeared and the lull in the demand coupled with moderate selling and liquidation, prices are tending to lower levels.

Forward Silver opened easy at Rs. 171-6 and improved at Rs. 172 on short covering. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 173-4. Ready Gold was offered today at Rs. 116 while Sovereigns were done at Rs. 77-8.

Later on there was increased buying in Silver and quotations moved up at the close as under.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	174	14	0
Forward Silver	173	10	0
Ready Gold	115	12	0
Sovereign	77	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4

The Government's declaration of application of floor and ceiling prices to old cotton with due discount created bullish feeling in the local market where prices firmed up on active short covering. Trading in September was done at Rs. 525 before opening of the market and under active buying prices hardened at Rs. 532.

The market officially opened at Rs 528 for September delivery and improved at Rs 530 under small buying. At this level increased profit-taking checked further improvement and September delivery declined at Rs. 526 Modest support soon appeared and the market steadied at Rs 528.

Later on there was increased selling and September delivery declined at Rs. 520 The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C September ..... Rs 522 8 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September contract is 1108 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The Produce market was fairly steady to-day with scattered buying, followed by increased selling. At the decline there was renewed support.

At the opening Castorseeds May delivery were quoted at Rs. 120 and improved at Rs. 120-4 under scattered buying. At this level there was general profit-taking and the market declined at Rs. 119-3 but moderate buying imparted steady tone and Castorseeds May delivery rallied at Rs. 119-15. Groundnuts and Linseed sections were steady

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality ..... Rs.	32	0	0
Coromandal	31	4	0
Bold ready	31	0	0
Bold Dec-Jan	28	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready	30	4	0
May delivery	119	15	0
LINSEED			
Ready	26	4	0
Spt-Oct. delivery	26	8	0
Nov-Dec delivery	27	1	0
OILS			
Groundnut Oil:			
Ready receipt	18	0	0
September	18	1	0
October	17	14	0
November	17	4	0
December	17	1	0
Linseed Oil	16	9	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil commercial quality	17	8	0

TATA IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August 1948 was:—

	TONS
Pig Iron	71,800
Steel Ingots	70,300
FINISHED STEEL	
Semis for sale	13,300
Finished	41,600
Total	54,900

More Active Buying In New York Market

Wall Street Presents Mixed Appearance

NEW YORK Sept. 5:

Quiet small opening losses were slightly extended on mild liquidation and hedging as a result of increased private crop ideas and talk that it may eventually reach 16,000,000 bales. Continued unfavourable textile reports and other recent discouraging factors were again keeping speculative interest at a minimum. Modest weekend pricefixing supplied the bulk of support.

Private crop estimates included "daily news record" 15,215,000 bales condition 83,9 and wield per acre 316.1 pounds. Orvis Brothers 15,438,000 bales. Prices rallied in late dealings influenced by more active mill buying and short covering. This was attributed to apprehensions over the tropical storm warnings in the Gulf of Mexico which reportedly is moving towards Texas and Louisana Coast. The session closed firm. Sales are estimated 90,000 bales—CCC initial report states that 1948 loans upto August 26th amounted to 10,153 bales No comparable figure is given.

WALL STREET MARKET

The approaching weekend and lack of official news from Berlin promoted caution this morning but market had little trouble in maintaining its equilibrium. In limited trading, prices moved fractionally with losses a shade in the majority at midday Selected motors, rails oils department stores, chemicals and meatpackings were chiefly amongst the losers. The latter was the softest group on the board, particularly armout which exceptionally declined more than two points to 10-3|8 after the omission of common dividend to conserve capital. The averages were Industrials 184.04 and Rails 62.86. All the averages quietly declined to small fractional losses on the day reflecting precautionary weekend profittaking. After early steadiness buildings succumbed to light pressure despite predictions that building material output will reach a new record in 1948 and shortages will still persist. The market had a rather mixed appearance at the close owing to some last minute improvement in interest particularly among selected industrials but the composite average rate still finished a shade lower The session closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains were again featured by weakness of maize with September delivery bearing the brunt of selling pressure and reflected a decline of 10 to 12 cents a bushel in cash values. Other grains held relativey steady with wheat aided by improved commercial support and reports of a dust storm and high winds in north-central Oklahoma.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Sept. 3.

October	30.94+04
October Highest	30.94+04
October Lowest	30.82—08
December	30.83+07
March	30.63+08
May	30.35+02
July	29.22—
Middling Spot	31.87+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	30.89+05
December	30.47+02
March	30.56+02
May	30.33+02
Middling Spot	30.90+10

WORTH STREET ACTIVITY LOW

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPA).—Activity on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was at a low ebb today caused by the impending Labour Day holiday plus the trucking strike and deliveries holdup.

After the government crop report is given, brokers believed a better gauge on future buying policies among dress manufacturers and other consumers would be available.

A buyer influx is expected after the holiday when plans for the spring lines are usually revealed.

GOLD RESERVES REACH A NEW HIGH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPA).—The Federal Reserve Board today reported that for the week ended September 1st, gold reserves reached a new high of 23,725,000,000 dollars

Money in circulation totalled 28.072,000,000 dollars.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept 3.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-13/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	104-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	121-1/2
National Bank of India	34-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6.352

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO Sept. 3.

September	2.21-7/8
December	2.25-1/4
May	2.15-1/2
July	1.94-3/8

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, (UPA): Black peppef closed inactive and nominally 100 higher to 200 points lower on the New York market today

In the spot market, business came to a practical halt.

In observance of Labour Day, spot and futures markets will be closed until Tuesday morning.

Closing prices included:

September	73 bid
October	72 nom
December	72 asked
January	64 nom
March	59 nom
May	57 asked
July	56 nom.

In the ready market, black was quoted at 77 cents asked and white at 76 cents asked.

Other seed prices included:

Castorseeds dollar 130 nom per long ton fob Brazilian ports; Cottonseeds dollar 70 nom per ton, basis Memphis, depending on quality; Linseed dollar 6.10 per bushel, Minneapolis; Linseed Oil 28.8 cents per pound in tank cars; Groundnuts 18-.5-.75 cents per pound.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

U. S. price of foreign silver 75-1/4 cents

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

American Telephone and Telegraph	155
Amerex Holding Co.	25-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	37-1/2
Chase National Bank	35-7/8
Sinclair Oil	26-3/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	47-3/8
General Electric Co.	40-5/8
General Motors	63-7/8
Ingersol Rand	70-1/2
International Nickel	32-1/8
National City Bank of New York	39-7/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	17-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-1/4
Texas Corporation	57-3/4
Union arbide New Stock	42
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	48-1/2
U. S Steel Corporation Common	81-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	21-1/4

U.S. SILVER QUOTED AT 75-1/4 CENTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPA).—Market circles today reported that the price of silver this week reached the highest peak due to stimulated demand from good business and prospects plus the fact that the supplies diminished because of the Mexican situation.

TEXTILE NOTIFICATION

Procurement agents or nominees of Provinces and States who have purchased piecegoods in Bombay are advised that the Transport Section of the Textile Commissioner's Office will receive applications for the movement of goods already in their possession on Sunday, September 5 between 9 and 11 a.m. Only those that have goods ready for despatch should apply.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Sept. 3, (UPA): In the London market today, black pepper was quoted at 3/4-3/4 and white at 3/8.

The previous day's prices were 3/5 and 3/8 respectively.

LABOUR DAY

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

All the principal American and Canadian markets including Winnipeg Grain and Montreal Stock Exchange will be closed on Monday, September 6th for celebration of the Labour day. New Orleans Cotton Exchange will be closed today.

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

	Rs.	as.	p.
150 D. Sept.	4	6	0
150 D. Oct.	4	5	6
150 D. Ready	4	6	0
120 D. Ready	4	2	0

20/22 YELLOW SILK

Ready	26	6	0
September	26	6	0
October	26	8	0

SUGAR MARKETS

BOMBAY Sept. 4

Small grain	107	0	0
Midium size	110	0	0
Big grain	114	0	0
Extra big	117	0	0
October	37	8	0
January	31	6	0
Arrivals bags	3817		

HESSIAN MARKET

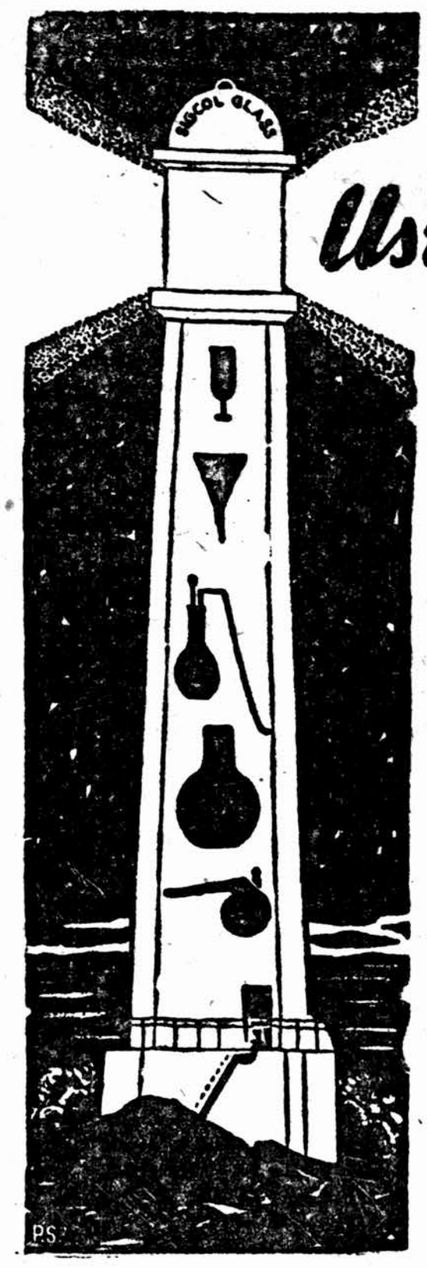
HESSIAN Sept. 4.

45X11			
Ready	107	1	2
August-Sept.	115	0	0
October-Dec.	110	1	2
40X28 D.W.			
Ready	116	0	0
August-Sept.	115	0	0
October-Dec.	114	0	0

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Sept. 3.

SILVER.	
Spot	45-1/2 pence
Forward	45-1/2 pence
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8 12/3



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6, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Legal Powers To Back Up Textile Policy

PARLIAMENT PASSES ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES BILL

No Control On Foodgrains At Present, Says Mukherjee

MEASURE TO SECURE SPEEDY ACQUISITION OF LAND TO RESETTLE REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, SEPT. 4, (A.P.I.): THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY PASSED THE ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES (TEMPORARY POWERS) (AM ENDMENT) BILL AND THE INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.

PUTTING DOWN CORRUPTION

DR. JOHN MATTHAI, RAILWAY MINISTER, TOLD THE HOUSE THAT HE WAS CONSIDERING WHETHER IN ORDER TO DEAL WITH CORRUPTION IN THE RAILWAYS THE TIME HAD NOT COME FOR RAILWAYS TO BE PUT ON A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT FOOTING FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

If the Minister for Railways was reasonably satisfied that a particular Officer or employee on the Railway was involved in corruption, he must have authority to sack him, added Dr. Matthai. He was considering drawing up of procedure of these lines.

Strict and rigorous enforcement of the cotton textile control measures and meeting out of exemplary punishment to the real offenders were urged by many members of Parliament, when the House this morning took up for consideration the Industries Minister, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee's Bill to amend the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act of 1946.

The Bill is designed to tighten up the machinery for the enforcement of the control on cotton textiles. It is proposed that in cases involving a contravention of any order in respect of cotton textiles, the Trying Court shall award a sentence of imprisonment to the offender and order the forfeiture of the property in respect of which contravention of the order has taken place.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

When the House took up legislative business today, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply moved that the Bill to amend the Essential Supplies (Temporary) Powers Act, 1946 be taken into consideration.

While moving the Bill for consideration, Dr. Mukherjee, in a brief speech, said that the whole object was to secure necessary powers in accordance with new textile policy of the Government of India. The Minister further pointed out that it was not the intention of the Government to cover other things such as petrol or food but only textile.

Mr. Himmat Singhka initiating the debate for consideration of the Bill observed that the amendment sought in the measure before the House covered only minor offences. He asked the Minister to define how the Government proposed combatting anti-social activities of black-marketeers.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, who spoke next welcomed the object of the Bill and said that severe punishment to offenders were fully justified. He, however, said that hitherto Government's attitude to black-marketeers has been very luke-warm. He desired that the Government of India should adopt the law prevalent in England where not only the stocks detected were forfeited but entire stock in godowns of the offender was comiscated and the pleaded that Government should adopt vigorous measures and fines should be enhanced.

Mr. H. V. Kamath intervening in the debate said that the clauses of the amending Bill did not go far enough. He said that black-marketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements were not moved and did not change their methods despite the tragedy of Bengal famine. Proceeding he observed that the Government were not powerful enough to put an end to anti-social activities of hoarders and profiteers. Laws passed by the House, he added, were not enforced and the machinery was inadequate to check black-marketeers.

"Where is the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Department of Government? Way not they bring the offenders to book? Today the rule of Mammon has come to stay and unless something very effective is done early to check the progress of corruption, and blackmarket there is real potential danger facing every one of us," concluded Mr. Kamath.

"IDLE MEASURES"

Dr. Panjab Rao Deshmukh pointed out that the Bill had nothing new. In his opinion the Industries Minister was trying to waste the time of the House over nothing but a replacement of a word 'an' by 'or'. He recalled how "yesterday it took the Prime Minister a lot of time to tell us that he has nothing to tell the House about the policy that is being followed in Kashmir". "Similarly," he said, "the Industries Minister should not waste the time of the House by indulging in idle measures."

Mr. Naziruddin pointed out a formal breach in the drafting of the Bill and reserved his observations to the time of moving his amendment.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury observed that the Bill had nothing new. "Is it the intention of Government to do away with Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code by passing this Bill?" he asked. In his opinion adequate provision was made under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code to punish culprits for such anti-social offences and there was no necessity of passing this legislation.

Mr. Hossain Imam pointed out: "This Bill does not go far in checking blackmarket and corruption. Most of the offences are committed partly on account of ignorance of the provisions of the various Acts passed by Government from time to time and partly want only. Although ignorance of law is no bliss it is the duty of a responsible and popular Government to give as much publicity to the measures that they take and make available the rules as widely as possible."

SEVERE MEASURES CALLED FOR

Continuing Mr. Hossain Imam said: "The first blackmarketing must have started in Delhi for without supply there cannot be blackmarket. From 1943 Government have been framing rules and it is regrettable that they could not check the returns showed by mills about their production. The mills showed their production 20 per cent less than the actuals and there was no effective check on these figures instituted by Government."

About whole-salers of cloth also Mr. Hossain Imam pointed out that Government did not ensure that the quota of cloth allotted them was actually sold against genuine ration cards. These things contributed much to the development of the blackmarket and unless culprits were dealt severely and in time, there could be no public confidence in Government.

"It is not only necessary that you are satisfied with a good Government, but it is all the more necessary that the public should be satisfied that they are having a good Government," he concluded.

Mr. B. Das and Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena also spoke. The former generally supported the Bill, but at the same time criticised Government for not having taken action against culprits. Prof. Saxena pointed out that the provisions of the Bill were inadequate. He thought Government would have brought forth a more comprehensive Bill whereby all loopholes for real culprits could be checked. But unfortunetally the provisions were inadequate.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava also pointed out that the provisions were too inadequate. People might be prosecuted under some technical offence but there was ample room for the real offenders to get away.

Mr. Laxmi Narain Sahu made a vigorous appeal for the fulfilment of the Prime Minister's statement, before he took over charge, that the blackmarketeers would be hanged.

Mr. Sahu quoted a personal experience in which he had to pay a sum of Rs. 42 for a ream of paper in Orissa. He reported the matter to the authorities and before the District Magistrate took action he was transferred.

Mr. Sahu added: "The real trouble is that Government go to capitalists and mill-owners for support and financial assistance. Unless Government wash their hands off such a practice, things will not improve, and black-marketing will not be checked.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

MUKHERJEE'S BILL PASSED

The Indian Parliament passed Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee's Bill to amend the Essential Supplies (Temporary) Powers Act with an amendment moved by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar jointly. All other amendments were not moved as the Speaker expressed the opinion that as most of them related to drafting matters they could be discussed by the respective movers with the Minister instead of putting them in the House.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee while accepting the amendment of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari stated that whereas the Act as it stood invested powers to the Court to confiscate the entire property of a black-marketeer if he was caught, the amendment sought to give discretion to the Court to confiscate either the entire property or a part thereof depending on the strength of the offence committed Dr. Mookherjee said that he was prepared to accept the amendment.

In replying to the general observations that were made by many members against the failure of the Government to check corruption and black-marketting, Dr. Mookherjee pointed out that it was unnecessary for him to reply to all the speakers individually. "I realise how anxious every member of this House is to see that the Government takes adequate steps to put an end to the present state of affairs which is neither creditable to the Government nor to the interests concerned, nor to the people at large. It is not the intention of the Government to simply pass a legislation and sit quiet later but it is now definitely intended that the Government must and will secure full co-operation of the public to see that something is done in the future.

NO CONTROL ON FOODGRAINS

"It is only one of the steps which Government of India have proposed to the House to pass and accept. I am not at all concerned with the question of control of other commodities. I am confining myself to the control of textiles. About foodgrains I have not dealt with for obvious reasons. At present foodgrains are not to be controlled.

"Regarding the punishment for offences committed", Dr. Mookherjee said, "it will be well for Government not to rush with it."

Referring to the main lines of criticism voiced by the members of the House Dr. Mookherjee said: "There is an opinion that this measure is only half-hearted or that the measure is not adequate. I beleave what Government has done is something like the golden means. Whether the measure is too drastic or not, or whether the measure is inadequate or not will mainly depend on its actual practice. It has been pointed out that there have been many cases where long-term of imprisonment will not be necessary in view of the small nature of the offences. There may be persons who may have committed only some technical offences. We should rather take all these matters into consideration. I would ask the members of this House whether for such minor offences it would be just to give severe sentences.

METHOD OF ENFORCEMENT

"There may be people who may be called upon to put up in their shops the entire price lists. If he fails to do it, does it amount to a serious offence? Or suppose hundreds of thousands of shop-keepers refuse to comply with the orders of the Government and refuse to comply with the price provisions. The offence then would be serious and then drastic action would be called for. If such people do it in a deliberate manner then provisions of the Act must be rigorously enforced. We want all the members of the House to realise that this time Government of India means business and want all classes of people, mill-owners, whole-salers, retailers and people to co-operate with the Government. These measures are being done to encourage the people to co-operate more and more with the Government. For offences involving a serious nature imprisonment will be a compulsory punishment. Fines also may come into effect in addition."

Referring to Mr. Himmatsingha's complaint that there was a lack of such orders available for public information the Minister assured that he would see that adequate number of copies were made available to the public

Referring to Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri's observation that if the Bill were passed Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code would be done away with Dr. Mookerjee said: "I am not in a position to say whether Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code will apply. It is for the Court of Law to decide."

CONTROL OVER PRODUCTION

"One question was raised", Dr. Mookerjee continued, "about the policy of textile control, and what measures Government would take to ensure production. The Government of India will take every step possible to secure ample control over production. I am sure that when the steps that the Government of India would take are announced textile interests and the public will be satisfied and the

(Continued on Page 17)

R. I. A. F. Scores Magnificent Success

POUNDS ENEMY DEFENCES ON KASHMIR FRONT

SRINAGAR, AUGUST 2 (API).—IN AN ALL-OUT "MORN-TILL-DUSK" ATTACK, R.I.A.F. FIGHTERS IN FORMATION TODAY POUNDED, WITH HEAVY BOMBS, IMPORTANT ENEMY DEFENCES AROUND THE SNOW-CAPPED ZOJILA PASS, SIXTY MILES NORTH-EAST OF SRINAGAR AND BLASTED THE ENEMY DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE SAME AREA, WRITES AN A.P.I. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. THE ENEMY WAS COMPLETELY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Described as the greatest knock-out to the enemy in the Zojila area, the attack achieved magnificent results completely crippling the enemy—a blow from which he is expected to take considerable time to recover.

Flying at low range in bright weather our fighters plastered one by one enemy bunkers on the naked hills around Zojila scoring direct hits with remarkable accuracy. The enemy defence headquarters along with 3.7 inch Howitzers and mortars that guarded the area were also smashed with high calibre bombs.

Our fighters also attacked known enemy gun positions in the Tithwal and Chakothi area.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (API): The University of Delhi has established under its auspices a school of economics for the purpose of giving specialised teaching in different branches of economics, training research students, and undertaking research projects on important economic problems either on its own or at the instance of public bodies including Government.

PROHIBITION STAFF COLLEGE IN MADRAS

366 Recruits To Be Given Training

MADRAS, Sept. 4 (API).—The Government of Madras have opened a prohibition staff college in the city to train new recruits to carry out effective propaganda. Besides lectures, students of the college will be given training in games and drill. At present the college has a strength of 366 students consisting of 89 sub-inspectors, 152 petty officers and the rest are prohibition guards.

The Commissioner of prohibition stated that the preventive part of the prohibition programme would be entrusted to the staff of the college.

It is the intention of the Government to train the new recruits on lines which will facilitate their ultimate absorption into the Police Department

The training is now entrusted to a retired Police officer.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL'S AWARD

The award of Mr. M. C. Shah, Industrial Tribunal, in the dispute between the Birds' Table Waters, Bombay, and its workmen, has been gazetted on September 1 and the Government has directed that the award shall come into force on that day and remain in operation for one year.

The award fixes the minimum wage of coolies and labourers of the company at Rs. 30 for a month of 26 working days and also fixes their scale at Rs. 30-1-35. A dearness allowance of Rs. 25 per month has been allowed. Casual leave for seven days and sick leave with pay for 15 days has been allowed. An out duty allowance of As. 12 has also been granted.

The Adjudicator has turned down the demand of the employees for Provident fund and House rent allowance. He has also rejected their demand for pay during the strike which lasted from November 30, 1947 to January 8, 1948. He has also turned down the demand for the reinstatement of two men whose services were terminated.

ALLAHABAD, Sept 3 (UPI): Two persons lost their lives when a boat, carrying 19 persons, capsized at the Sangam this morning. The rest were rescued by boatmen and police.

Pathans In Bombay To Register Names

BOMBAY, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The Government of Bombay have directed all Pathans residing in Greater Bombay to report with immediate effect to the C.I.D. Police Headquarters for the purpose of registration. Failure to do so within a month will render them liable to legal action, it is warned.

The Government explain that all Pathans are now foreigners within the meaning of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, and are, therefore, required to register under the rules.

INDIA MUST QUIT COMMONWEALTH

Sarat Bose Says Freedom Granted On Aug. 15 Is Not Real

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3. (U.P.I.): "The freedom that was granted us by the British imperialist power on the 15th August 1947 was ill-conceived; it was born out of an unholy compromise and ignoble capitulation, not wrested from the reluctant hands of a foreign power. It was planned, negotiated and hatched by astute British diplomats and it marked the triumph of British diplomacy".

So writes Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the Bengal Leader in an open letter to the Governor of West Bengal reviewing "One Year of bitter disappointment".

Mr. Bose says: "Freedom, it is probably needless for me to remind you, is not a divine 'manna' sent by kind gods; it is of the earth—earthy and has its bearings in solid earth."

Continuing Mr Bose says: "We are asked by the present leaders of our country to glorify our freedom, but we are still within the British Commonwealth, tied to their apron-strings. Our Premier is reported to be expected to join a proposed conference of Dominion Premiers where the chains, which British imperialist politicians and diplomats have so long been forging, will be bound and rivetted on us, if we do not beware In the event of a third world war, whose ominous shadow can already be seen in the offing, India will not be able to remain neutral inspite of the professed desire of her leaders to do so, if they so continue to play second fiddle to Great Britain.

"If this is freedom, then what is not? Slavery as well might be a bed of roses. It is not this freedom we fought for. If you want to actualise freedom, tear off the shackles that tie us to the feet of the British Commonwealth".

Referring to the formation of linguistic provinces, Mr. Bose says: "Far more important and serious than the problem of any other province, is the problem of West Bengal, reduced as she is to a third of her former size, with the daily pressure of refugees threatening her national economy, already badly shaken on account of the partition. It is a well known fact that the district of Manbhum, the sub-division of Singhbhum and some other areas now within Bihar, originally formed parts of Bengal and were transferred to Bihar only after the annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911. In demanding these areas, West Bengal is only asserting her legitimate claim".

NEW DELHI, Sept 3 (UPI): A Resolution regretting that the Hindu Code Bill was not enacted during the present session of the Indian Dominion Legislature was adopted at a women's meeting held under the auspices of the Delhi Women's League at the Delhi University Hall this evening.

SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS FOR NEHRU IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 4. (UPI): Several social engagements apart from political engagements for Pandit Jawaharlar Nehru, India's Prime Minister, during his one-week visit to London for the Commonwealth Premiers Conference are being arranged. Mr. Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps and other Cabinet Ministers are, it is understood all making individual and collective dinner engagements with the Indian Prime Minister.

Though according to official circles in Whitehall the presence of Pandit Nehru at the London Conference is essential in view of the worsening international situation as also in view of the important items on the agenda of the Conference such as Defence, Finance and India's position in a Commonwealth, they, however, do not rule out the possibility of Pandit Nehru abandoning at the last moment his visit to London owing to pressure of work at New Delhi and activities of the United Nations' Kashmir Commission or critical developments in the Hyderabad dispute.

The intension of the South African Premier, Dr. Malan not to attend the London Conference is regarded here as rendering it as far as India is concerned, less useful than would have been if Panditji and Dr. Malan could personally discuss the crucial question of South African treatment of Indians.

Irish circles express the hope that Panditji will be able to return the compliment of Mr. De Valera by visiting Dublin even for a few hours.

ARRESTED IN DRUNKEN STATE

BOMBAY Saturday:

Two persons, Virappa Dasappa and Narayanrao Basappa, who were arrested in drunken state for alleged assaulting a police constable on duty at Bora Bazar Street were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. S. Vyas, at Esplanade Police Court today. The bail period of both the accused was extended upto September 18.

AUTUMN SESSION OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

No Large-Scale Transfer Of Administrative Machinery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At least six Ministers of the Bombay Government will be in Poona two days prior to the commencement of the autumn session of the provincial legislature on September 10.

A skeleton staff will accompany them and as last year no large-scale transfer of the administrative machinery is contemplated. The Secretaries of the Departments will be present in Poona only when required in connection with the various bills pending before the Assembly.

The Parliamentary Secretaries were busy supervising the temporary winding up of the personal establishments to the Ministers in the Secretariat today.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Fisheries, have left for Poona with their personal secretaries.

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, will be in the city till September 7, while the Home Minister has fixed the 8th for his departure to Poona.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister, and Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, are in New Delhi for the Conference of Agriculture Ministers on the 8th. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, is also in the Capital They hope to be in Poona in time for the sessions.

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister, are leaving on the 7th.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

BOMBAY Saturday:

The Princess Street Police yesterday raided gambling dens at Old Hanuman Lane, Ramavadi and Kalbadevi Road and arrested 20 persons. They were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. S. Vyas, at Esplanade Court today, who ordered them to be released on bail.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3. (U.P.I.): Mr. Kamla Kant Verma, former Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, has been engaged to defend Pandit Ram Chandra Kak, ex-Premier of Kashmir, it is learnt.

TEN-POINT PLAN FOR FEDERATION OF EUROPE

Interlaken Congress Adopts Proposals: British Delegate Walks Out From Session

INTERLAKEN, September 4 (Reuter) After a six hour debate during which a British delegate walked out, the European Parliamentary Congress here adopted late last night a 10 point plan for a federation of Europe.

The Congress which consists of 200 unofficial delegates from 13 European Parliaments will send the plan to the Governments of Western Europe together with a letter calling for a European assembly.

Today's debate disclosed a fundamental split in the conception of a United Europe between the Conservative and Labour delegates of the British delegation.

Major Peter Roberts (Conservative) walked out in protest after the adoption of a clause in the plan which proposed wide powers of control for the Central Government of the European federation.

The Congress, including the British Labour delegates, had earlier rejected three successive proposals put by British Conservative and Liberal National M.P.s Favouring a close union of European States to promote common economic and defence policies rather than a fixed federation with a Central Government.

A French proposal that the plan should refer throughout to a federation of European States and not a union was adopted.

The 10 point plan started as an elaborate constitution but had been whittled down in the course of the Congress into a set of constitutional principles for a European federation to be considered by a European Assembly.

It proposes: 1 A federation of Europe to be formed by the 16 Marshall plan countries and Western Germany, open to membership by all other European States.

2. A European Parliament of two houses, a Senate (with the same number of senators for each state) and a chamber of deputies of members elected by Parliament.

3. Parliament to have power to make laws for the peace, order and good Government of the federation.

4 Executive power to be vested in a federal Council elected by both houses.

5 Judicial power to be vested in a supreme court.

6 The union Government to take over control of customs and uniform duties to be imposed.

7 (A) A State should not raise or maintain any air, naval or military force without the consent of the federal Parliament.

(B) Citizens of all states in the federation to enjoy the same rights and privileges.

8. The European assembly to set up a commission to study the problems of overseas territories of states in the federation.

9 Parliament may admit new states.

10 Alterations to the constitution would need an absolute majority of both houses.

INDIA'S AMAZING PROGRESS

Madras Governor's Tribute To Leaders

MADRAS, Sept. 4, (A.P.I): Addressing a joint session of both Houses of the Madras Legislature today—for the first and last time— the outgoing Governor Sir Archibald Nye said that the achievements of the Indian leadership in twelve months of independence did them great credit.

It was no exaggeration that throughout the whole course of human history no country had been faced with such gigantic problems affecting the lives of as many as 350 million people living in a vast area from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

"If you are able to read the world press and see the things that are being said about India today". Sir Archibald said, "you will find that the people in other countries are amazed at what has been done in these twelve months.

Sir Archibald's only criticism of the central and provincial Governments was that they did not know "how to blow their own trumpet" and he hoped the Indian authorities would not neglect publicising their activities in future.

Speaking "Extempore" for an hour Sir Archibald said he regretted that a great deal of unfair criticism had been levelled against persons holding high positions in the Government.

FAREWELL PARTY TO NYE

MADRAS, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): To meet His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye and Lady Nye Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan, Managing Editor "The Hindu" gave a tea party at the Kasturi Buildings this afternoon.

A large number of journalist including editors of local dailies attended the function.

The Governor an Lady Nye spent an hour moving freely among the journalists present

The Mayor of Madras Dr. U. Krishna Rao also gave a farewell party at the Peoples' Park this evening to His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye and Lady Nye on the eve of their departure.

Over 700 guests including ministers prominent officials and non-officials were present at the function.

NO DEMONETISATION OF 100 RUPEE NOTES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3.

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister made the following statement in Parliament today before the debate on the resolution of Pandit Govind Malaviya relating to inflation was resumed:—

I should like, with your permission, to make a statement. Certain untoward developments have taken place as a result of speculation regarding the action which Government might take in the monetary sphere to deal with the inflationary situation. There has been, in certain places, a rush for the conversion of hundred rupee notes at the banks into notes of smaller denominations. Hectic purchases of gold have been taking place with the result that gold prices have reached new high levels. All this seems to be due to entirely unfounded rumours regarding the possibility of Government taking drastic deflationary action. Though certain rather vague suggestion in this respect have been made in the many and divergent views which Government have received, I wish to make it clear that Government have no intention whatsoever of demonetizing hundred rupee notes or refusing to pay the full value of any notes. It will take a little time before Government reach a decision regarding the anti-inflationary measures to be adopted for dealing with the present economic situation. I have no hesitation however in making an immediate declaration that Government will not entertain any proposals for devaluing currency. In particular, I should like to make a definite announcement—

(1) that Government wil not demonetize 100 rupees notes, nor pay only a part of the value of any currency note; and

(2) that they have no intention to freeze any part of any Bank deposits.

It is most unfortunate that wild rumours have found credence with the public, and it is of the utmost importance that public apprehensions in this respect should be allayed immediately. I hope thils assurance given by me on behalf of the Government will have a reassuring effect. I would like the widest publicity to be given to this statement and I appeal for the co-operation of the House and the public in restoring confidence.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION LIMIT TO BE RAISED

Provision For Appeal Against Assessment Decisions

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT TO BE AMENDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The maximum limit to which the Bombay Municipal Corporation may levy General Tax is proposed to be raised from 17 percent of the rateable value of properties to 21 percent. The rate at which the tax is being levied at present is 14 percent leaving a margin of only three percent for meeting emergency expenditure or for financing development schemes. On the basis of the existing rateable values this represents a potential annual income of Rs. 48 lakhs or so which is considered insufficient in view of the very great increase in unaviodable current expenditure and the development programme cantemplated bv the Corporation. And. hence the need for raising the taxation limit.

AMENDING BILL READY

The necessary Bill amending the City of Bombay Municipal Act. 1888 and the City of Bombay Municipal (Supplemantary Act. 1888 has been prepared and published in the Bombay Government Gazette of September 2.

The other important provisions of the Bill are:

(1) The Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee are empowered to bring before a meeting of the Corporation any matter not specified in the agenda as urgent business. with the consent of three-fourths of the Councillor present at the meeting At present only the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner are vested with this power.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

(2) Provision has been made for an appeal to the High Court in proceedings relating to the assessment of properties to municipal taxes. Hitherto, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court has been deciding such appeals. He was, however empowered to refer a question of Law for the decision of the High Court. But it was found that advantake of this power was rarely taken by the Chie Judge and his decision on questions of assessment. when no such reference was made. was final and not subject to review by the High Court. The amending Law makes a provision for such a reference to the High Court on the application of any party to an assessment appeal. Provision has also been made for an appeal to the High Court from any decision of the Chief Judge fixing a rateable value in excess of Rs. 2,000.

(3) The use of residential premises for non-resident purposes, without permission is sought to be prohibited. This amendment was necessitated by the frequent accurence of fires in residential localities owing to the use of residential buildings for factories and for storage of dangerous materials.

(4) Th elimit of fine to which a person found in possession of food for sale which appears to be diseased unsound unwholesome or unfit for human consumption may be subjected, is proposed to be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

(5) The Corporation has been empowered to make the necessary provision in the building bye-laws so as to ensurethat staircases of a building are of sufficient width and that proper access is available from all parts of the building to means of exit in an emergency.

(6) A new clause has been inserted empowering the Corporation to frame suitable bye-laws to regulate the conveyance of fish. At present fish is conveyed through public streets in open baskets. The practice is not only objectionable from the health point of view but offends the susceptibilities of certain classes of population.

TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES TO BE RAISED

(7) In view of the rise of more than 300 percent in the cost of road maintenance since 1938-1939, the maximum rates for the levy of tax on vehicles and animals are to be revised. The revised rates involve an increase of between 50 percent and 100 percent in the case of motor vehicles. In the case of other vehicles and animals little or no increase is proposed. The actual rates to be levied in any particular year, however, will be fixed by the Corporation. If the tax is levied at the maximum rates, the Municipality will it is estimated received an additional annual income of about six lakhs or rupees.

Stop Press

MRS. PANDIT IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit arrived by air at Santa Cruz at 1-45 a.m. today. She will be leaving for Delhi this morning where she will hold consultations with the Government of India before proceeding to Paris.

Mrs. Pandit was received at the air port by the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

GERMAN REFUGEES ON HUNGER STRIKE

MUNICH, Sept. 4, (U.P.A.): Seventeen-hundred German political refugees from Eastern Europe began a hunger strike today over the conditions in their camp at Dachau.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN BURMA

RANGOON, Sept. 4, (Reuter): Heavy fighting between Burmese Government forces and 500 insurgents, 33 of whom were killed at Tantabin on the upper reaches of the Rangoon river, was reported in a Government "communique" issued here tonight.

15 PERSONS KILLED IN VOLCANO ERUPTION

MANILA, Sept. 4, (U.P.A.): At least 15 persons were killed by the four-day volcanic eruption of Mount Hibokhibok on Camiguin Island in the southern Philippines, and 25,000 fled to safety on neighbouring islands.

ARGENTINE CONSTITUTION

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 4, (Reuter): President Juan Peron signed a bill last night providing for reform of Argentina's 95 year-old constitution to give permanence to the ideals of "Peronism".

Within six months, possibly as early as November, the nation will elect delegates to a convention which will rewrite the present constitution on the proposed new lines.

MISSING PLANE FOUND

SYDNEY, Sept. 4, (Reuter): A search party tonight reached the wreckage of the National Airways Douglas airliner "Lutana" on the 5,000 feet Square Perk mountain in northern New South Wales. Rescuers found the partly burned bodies of the ten passengers and crew of three in the nose of the plane, Sydney police reported tonight.

BERNADOTTE'S ANNOUNCEMENT

RHODES, Sept. 4 (Reuter): Withdrawal of Jewish and Arab forces from the Red Cross area of Jerusalem, around which a neutral area had been declared, began today, Folke Bernadotte, United Nation's Mediator, announced here.

COTTON EXPORT TO INDIA FROM PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Sept. 4 (API): Cotton exports to India from Pakistan will now be under a system of licensing. This, it is stated, will stagger India's off-take of raw cotton month by month. Further no carry-over will be allowed of any unlifted portion of the monthly quota.

POLICE RAID IN RAJKOT

RAJKOT, Sept. 4 (API): The police raided today a building near the local Stock Exchange and seized an unlicensed wireless transmitter while it was in operation. They also seized some accessories. It is stated that the transmitter was being used to transmit commercial messages and quotations.

SCHUMAN TO TRY AGAIN

PARIS, Sept. 4 (Reuter): Amid growing unrest, M. Robert Schuman, popular Republican ex-Premier, today agreed to renew his attempt to form a new French Government. M. Schuman, Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of M. Andre Marie which fell eight days ago, yesterday handed in his resignation as Premier on failing to form a new coalition.

TEXTILE PRICE FIXATION

Mookherjee's Statement In Parliament

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): The quantity of cotton cloth frozen and the fixation of textile prices formed the subject of a statement made in Parliament today by Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, Minister of Industry and Supply, in reply to a question.

He said: "The entire stock of cloth which was with the mills on July 30, 1948, was frozen and the mills were asked to furnish full information about these stocks forthwith. According to the returns received from the mills, the total quantity of such cloth was 4,17,300 bales. Cloth with the dealers was not frozen by the Government of India as it was left to the Provincial and State Governments to do so if they so desired. The figures of cloth frozen by them are not yet available.

"Out of the stocks frozen, disposal instructions have already been issued to the mills by the Textile Commissioner in regard to 1,57,000 bales, while 92,700 bales have been placed by him at the disposal of the Provincial and State Governments who will issue disposal instructions to the mills within their respective jurisdiction.

"The balance will be disposed of by making allotments to the deficit areas and it is hoped that disposal instructions will be issued before September 15, 1948.

PRICE FIXATION

Speaking of prices, the Minister added, "prices have for the present been fixed on an ad hoc basis with due regard to the recommendations made by the Tariff Board and the views expressed by the industry.

"The average reduction effected is about 20 per cent in th case of coarse and medium and 40 per cent in the case of fine and superfine cloth."

Replying to another question on cloth produced in the cotton manufacturing centres of Bombay and Ahmedabad, he made the following statement: (A) the quantity of cloth manufactured at the two centres in question during the year ending June 30, 1948, was as follows:—

Bombay	892,000 Bales.
Ahmedabad	656,000 bales.

(B) The quantity for which permits were issued for export to the provinces during the same period was:—

From Bombay	787,000 bales.
From Ahmedabad	485,000 bales.

(C) Quantity actually exported during the six months January-June 1948 was:—

From Bombay	348,000 bales.
From Ahmedabad	239,500 bales.

Government do not think that the restriction placed on the movement of cloth from province to province is in any way responsible for the scarcity of cloth. On the other hand, if these restrictions which are mere regulations of movement had not been placed all the cloth produced at the producing centres would have gone to richer provinces and to provinces from where smuggling could take place at the cost of provinces like Orissa, Madras and Assam. The question of removing such regulations intended to secure even distribution does not therefore arise.

SAFEGUARD INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURISTS

Saraiya's Plea At Meeting Of Provincial Co-operative Bank

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mr. R. G. Saraiya urged safeguarding the interests of the producers of agricultural wealth in any measures that might be adopted by the Government to ease the situation arising out of the present inflationary pressure.

Mr. Saraiya pleaded that if the agriculturists were obliged to part with their produce at controlled prices they must be compensated by supplying their humble requirements at prices in parity with them.

He further suggested that no attempts should be made to foist on the growers an artificial and unreal price-structure, which could only serve to slacken their interest in producing the food-grains and other commodities which formed the most important element in the country's wealth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 (Reuter). Sixteen thousand Congress of Industrial Organisation oil workers struck for higher wages today in nine major Californian refineries.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 2, 2004
Muslim: Zilkad 1, 1367
Parsi: Farvardin 3, 1318
Sunrise: 6-24 a.m. Sunset: 18-50 p.m.
Hightide: 08-50, 19-55. Lowtide: 01.50. 15-6.

Today's Engagements

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION FOR MAYOR: Today (Sunday) there will be a Public Demonstration in honour of Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon Minister Dr. M. D. D. Gilder will preside. The following will be the speakers His Lordship V. Gracias, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mr. Jas Alex Dias, Mr. S. K. Patil, Sir B. N. Karanjia, Mr. A. Mirza, Mr. J. S. Malelu.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "The Fundamental Aim of human existence" at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday) 5-30 p.m.

PRAVRITTI SANGH: Public Lecture on the art of Indian Archaeology by Sjt. R. Gyaniji in Forbes Hall at 5 p.m. today (Sunday). Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

HOME GUARDS SPECIAL PARADE: There will be a special parade of all Home Guards today (Sunday) at the Home Guards H. Q. Dhobi Talao, Bombay, at 7-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain: Public Lecture followed by questions and answers on "Successive Lives on Earth" 6-15 p.m. today.

SHETKARI KAMGAR PARTY: The first session of the Shetkari Kamgar Party is to be held today and tomorrow.

F.S.U. EXHIBITION: On "Abolition of Rationing and Currency Reform in the USSR will be opened today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Bal Mohan Vidya Mandir, Shivaji Park, Dadar, by Principal M. V. Donde. It will remain open upto Wednesday daily from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 3 to 9 p.m. and on Thursday (9th) from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

3-DAY MUSIC PROGRAMME: The Managing Committee of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Bharatiya Sangit Siksha Pith has arranged a three-day programme of music on the occasion of the observance of the 12th anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Narain Bhatkande.

The first sitting comes off today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi. There will be speeches by Mr. Manohar Idgunji, Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussain Khan, Mr. Sushil Kavlekar and Mr. Chidanand Nagarkar, followed by a programme of music and dance.

Three other musical sittings will follow at 5 p.m. on Monday, 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Tuesday. All sittings will be held at Anandashram Hall, Talmakkiwadi, Tardeo Road.

"MANSHAD DESH: Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj Sjt. Vijaya Kumar Tyagi will deliver a lecture on "Manshaddesh, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Samaj Mandir.

UNIVERSAL RELIGIONS: Pandit Kanhyalal Misra, public lecture today (Sunday) at 9 to 11-15 hours on Universal Religion at Bajaj Wadi Station Road Santa Cruz.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: Will celebrate Sannyasa Silver Jubilee of H. H. Swami Sivananda of Rikhikesh on Tuesday and Wednesday the 7th and 8th inst., at the Samaj Premises, Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle, Matunga.

MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR: H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, the Governor-designate of Madras, with Her Highness and party will fly from Bhavnagar to madras on Monday (6th instant) by a special plane of Air Services of India Ltd. He and his party will break the journey for lunch at Bombay.

C. R's Message To Bhavnagar Chamber Of Commerce

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 4, (U.P.I.): "It is hardly necessary for me to say that I join you in your good wishes to His Highness for a most successful term of office in Madras which may serve as an inspiration to his brother princes", observes H. E. Rajagopalachari, who Governor-General of India, in the course of the message sent by him to the Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of the presen tation of an address to H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Governor-designate of Madras, on behalf of the Bhavnagar Municipality and the Bhavnagar Chamber of Commerce, today.

The Bishop of Bombay, Bishop Lash arrived from U. K. by P. & O. Liner "Strathaird" on Saturday.

BOY DECOYED AND ROBBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.—A youngster going to school on a morning this week was stopped by a cyclist and offered a ride from his residence at Badamwadi at Kalbadevi.

Attracted by the offer and being only too anxious for a ride on a cycle-bar, an experience very rare in his life, the youngster jumped at the offer.

Soon he was being taken from lane after lane by the good Samaritan on whose bicycle he was riding. Arriving at Dobitalao, nearer the scene of the school, the cyclist told the boy that it was yet too early for the school to commence and suggested that they should go sight-seeing to Charni Road. This offer was backed by a packet of sumptuous sweets. The lad was again taken in, and, together they rode to Charni Road Gardens.

Here, taking him to a lonely spot the cyclist removed every ornament that was on the boy's person. Then, giving him some more sweets so as to keep him quiet, he took him to a Muslim locality on the bycicle. At this place the cyclist complained to the boy that there was not enough air in his tyres and that he should remain at the top till he filled air in the tubes and came back to fetch him. He never turned up.

The boy growing anxious began to cry. A policeman who saw him in his dilemma asked him what was the matter and after being acquainted with the story took him to the Princess Street Police Station, where investigations into the matter were immediately instituted.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday Sept. 5.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Ratikumar Vyas (Gujarati Geet), 7-40 News (M), 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H), 830 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri), 8-45 Ratikumar Vyas (Gujarati Geeto), 9-0 Master Krishnarao (Vocal), 11-0 Film Music, 11-30 "Chhelli Ghadi", 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News, 12-15 Gururao Deshpande (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut), 12-45 News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 Gajananrao Joshi (Violin), 1-25 News (H), 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Tristan and Isolde, 4-20 Vimal Patki, 4-45 Thumri, 5-0 Mohammad Rafi, 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M), 5-45 News (K), 6-0 News (E), 6-10 News (H), 6-15 Gajananrao Joshi (Violin), 6-45 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri aur Geet), 7-0 Selections from "Yashodhan" by Sham Devre, 7-10 Local, 7-15 Mixed Melodies, 7-30 Vimal Patki, 8-0 News (M), 8-15 News (G), 8-30 G. R. Nimbargi, 8-45 Been Par Kafi by Air Artist, 9-0 News (E), 9-15 News (H), 9-30 BBC News, 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra, 10-0 E. Power Bigges (Organist) and the Feilder Sinfonietta, 10-15 Paul Methen: Bass Baritone, 10-25 Joseph Szigeti (Violin) and Claudie Arrau (Piano), 10-45 Arthur Gold and Rogert Fezdate:

VARIATIONS

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s.)
7-40 a.m. Habibkhan Alladiyakhan, 5-45 Table Par Gat Tora by Mehtabdin Khan, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
8-0 p.m. S. K. Abhyankar (Vocal), 9-0 Gururao Deshpande, 10-0 Master Krishnarao (Vocal Music.)

STUDIO NOTES

SHANTARAM'S NEXT

"Apna Desh"

Rajkamay's new picture is finally named as "Apna Desh" and is going to be directed by Mr. V. Shantaram himself. Shantaram has again, as usual, selected new talents to play quite interesting roles in this new production. Umesh Sharma, a new comer, with a grace of his own, will be in the leading male role. Golden voiceed Pushpa also a new comer endowed with a very new comer endowed with a very charming personality, will sing straight to the heart. She is reported to have that Shantaram has decided not to use playbacks, and with this object in view he has been giving preference to stars who know music and can sing well themselves. All the artistes have to sing their own songs. Having given these new artistes a through training, Shantaram has gone on the sets and started shooting of the picture in full speed.

"Apna Desh" is understood to be a scheen-play with a most sensational subject wherein you will see the people whom you know and also the people whom you do not know thoroughly, in the ordinary ways of life. This picture will have a number of songs, coupled with a couple of dances which will be original and enchanting.

JAYASHREE'S COME-BACK

While the shooting of "Apna Desh" is going on with breathless activities, preparations for the next Rajkamal picture are in full swing. Inimitable Jayashree after her protacted absence will appear in a most artistic role in this photoplay. Shantaram will himself direct this picture also.

'BHOOL'

"Bhool", another Rajkamal hit, featuring Dewan Sharar, Suman, Parasharam, Keshavrao Date, Aruna Devi and a new comer Umesh Sharma, is awaited with interest. This photoplay is directed by the wellknown cameraman V. Avadhoot and will be soon exhibited to the Censor Board. The story of "Bhool" is stated to have an immense human appeal and Dewan Sharar has not only made it absorbing but also has written the dialogues.

A BLUE ART PICTURE

Orient Cine Film Exchange have acquired the Bombay Presidency distribution rights of 'Suhagi' produced by Blue Art Pictures. It's story glorifies the love of a village-belle. Top-rank artists like Begum Para, Manorama, Sadiqali, Jillobai and Badri Prasad form the leading cast. Its early release is expected at one of the popular picture houses of the city.

FILM CHITRA'S MAIDEN MUSICAL

Filmchitra Corporation—a new name in the production field—have completed their maiden musical social 'Lakhpati.' How the craze for amassing more and more money ruined the happines of a family is depicted in this picture. Sulochana Chatterji, Sapru, Rajen Haksar, Om Prakash, Leela Chitnis and Baby Tabbassum are included in the cast. The songs have been composed by Qamar Jallalabadi and set to tunes by Pt. Husanlal and Bhagatram. Directed by Ravindra Jayakar 'Lakhpati' is booked for an early release in Bombay.

PRABHAT PICTURE

Prabhat's powerful social story "Apradhi" written and directed by Mr. Y. V. Pethkar is approaching fast towards Amar Verma has written the dialogues and songs and Sudhir Phadke has given the lilting tunes. Madhubala, Ramsingh, Pran and Lila Panday are appearing in the prominent roles.

In pursuance of a requisition by certain members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Mayor has called a special meeting of the Corporation, "to express the Corporation's appreciation at the directive recently given by the Central Government to Provincial Governments and Local Bodies not to recognise communal organisations for certain purposes."

WADIA FILMS

"Mela" On Its Way To Screen

Judging from the names that are associated with 'Mela' the Wadia Films production which is on its way to the screen one can see that a formidable team of experts have been hard at work on it. Naushad of "Ratan" and "Anmol Ghadi" reputation has given the music; Shakil Badayuni, whose songs in 'Anmol Ghadi' 'Shah Jehan' and 'Dard' have made his name famous, has written the lyrics. Azm Bazidpuri, whose name is one that matters in literary circles, has written the dialogues and S. U. Sunny, once a 'Kardar Cub' and now full-fledged director with "Natak" to his credit, has wielded the megaphone. Fali Mistry is camera genius behind 'Mela', whose work is supplemented by the smart recording of Robin Chatterji.

Among the stars, Nargis gives a grand portrayal of a difficult character. Opposite to her, Dilipkumar, acts with rare ease, restraint and judgment. In contrast, Jeevan has a peculiarly comic-sinister role. Pretty Roopkamal as 'the other girl' is pleasing and young Amar in his impersonation of an old man is convincing. Then there are dozens of bit players and crowds of extras who go to enrich the wide panorama of life in a rural community, in the midst of which takes place the great drama of human aspirations, struggles, frustrations and compromise that is the tale of 'Mela.'

MEHBOOB'S NEWEST

"Anokhi Ada"

In the wake of "Anmol Ghadi" and 'Elan', comes Mehboob Productions stream-lined social "Anokhi Ada", scheduled to be released as the next change simultaneously at the city's two leading theatres through Jaysinh Pictures.

In this picture Mehboob tells a touching tale of an extraordinary young man about town, whose ways of life made him cross the thorny path of love, devotion and duty.

Along with music composed by Naushad, story by Zia Sarhadi, screen play and dialogues by Agha Jani Kashmiri, this picture presents stars headed by Naseem, Surendra, Zeb Qureshi and Prem Adib. Camera-work by Faredoon Irani and audiography by Kaushik promise to make "Anokhi Ada" a outstanding picture.

KUMAR'S NEW ROLE

Producer-director Kumar of the Silver Films who has already won laurels now makes a debut hasa comedy director and in co-operation with producer F. A. Mirza of the Variety Productions has completed a two-reeler comedy which is reported to be quite novel in presentation. It will star gagman Agha and that bundle of curves, Cuckoo "Munshiji".

KALAKAR CHITRA

This new picture-producing concern has been floated by Sjt. Hari Krishna 'Premi' well known Hindi dramatist and poet. The story of the first picture undertaken by the concern has been written by Premji himself. The product is hoped to be full of instructive entertainment. 'Prakash', as it is named, is under production at the Mohan Studios. Mr. Girish Trivedi who directed the film 'Vidya', is entrusted with the responsibility of direction, while the musical score will be provided by Shyam Babu of Gwalior. The cast includes top-ranking stars like Prem Adib, Madhubala, Shashikala, Badriprasad, Dar Kashmiri, Munshi Khanjar, Shyam Sunder, Y. N. Joshi etc.

TANZEB
TAILORS & HATTERS
Dwarkadas Bldg.,
Mangaldas Road.
(Near G. T. HOSPITAL)
BOMBAY 2.

'Hyderabad Will Not Give Up Freedom'

Nehru To Inspect H. M. I. S. "Delhi"

NEW DELHI, September 4, (API): India's first cruiser H.M.I.S. "Delhi" will arrive in Bombay on September 15. The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru will himself go aboard and inspect her on arrival.

The acquisition of H.M.I.S. "Delhi", the former H.M.S. "Achilles" of River Plate battle fame, marks an important step towards the fulfilment of India's aspirations to have a navy of a size approximating with her new international status and the requirements of her long coastline and expanding merchant navy.

Segregation Opposed

Coloured People To Appeal To U.N.O

CAPETOWN, September 4, Reuter): In a strong attack today on the Government's policy of segregation, Mr. G. J. Golding, Chairman of the Advisory Council and President of the Coloured Peoples National Union said: "Today, we are forced to seek assistance in the outside world. If Government rides roughshod over our feelings and deprives us for no sound reason of our entrenched rights, we shall have no other course but to appeal to the United Nations Organisation."

Mr. Golding said that the action of the Government in enforcing segregation on trains and its statements on the line of action it would follow in dealing with franchise privileges of Indians, Africans and coloured people indicated that it was suffering from fear complex.

(The term "coloured peoples" in S. Africa refers to persons of mixed origin).

BRAZIL'S ENVOY TO INDIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 (Reuter): Senor J. Cochrane De Alencar, Brazilian Consul-General in San Francisco since 1946, is to become Brazil's first diplomatic representative in India, it was announced today.

Senor De Alencar, who will hold the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, will leave for India shortly. He was a delegate to the United Nations Conference here in 1945.

Mavalankar For Bombay 'En Route' To London

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Dominion Parliament is leaving for Bombay tomorrow. After a few days' stay in Bombay he will proceed to London on Sept. 22 to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. Mr. Mavalankar is expected to return in the first week of November.

LAIK ALI'S STATEMENT IN LEGISLATURE

No Change In Attitude Even If U. N. Turns Down Reference

"WE WANT TO PREVENT FLOW OF HUMAN BLOOD," SAYS PREMIER

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): Mr. Laik Ali, the Hyderabad Premier, told the State Legislature today that even in case the United Nations Organisation turned down Hyderabad's reference, his Government will still not give up Hyderabad's claim to independence.

Making a reference to open letter addressed to him (Mir Laik Ali) by "someone the other day" asking what the Nizam's Government will do, if the United Nations Organisation rejected the State's reference, Mir Laik Ali said: "We have fully weighed up every factor. No matter what happens we shall not give up our freedom."

REFERENCE TO U. N.

The Premier characterised Hyderabad's reference in itself to the U.N. as a step taken in order to prevent bloodshed. He said: "We have weighed up every factor and come to the conclusion that in order to prevent the flow of human blood and loss of human life any step is worth taking."

FOUR MONTHS OF STRAIN

Mir Laik Ali who was reviewing what he called "the four momentous months of stress and strain to the entire structure of our very existence" warned up as he referred to India and said: "They may coerce us. They may subject us to any ordeals. They may over-run us by their military strength or they may try anything else they like. We cannot give up our stand and aims and we are entitled to remain a free people. We shall not give up our freedom."

Here are the main points made by the Hyderabad Premier:—

(1) Breakdown of Indo-Hyderabad negotiations: "Hyderabad had offered in her proposals all the assurances needed to satisfy India over her imaginary fears of the consequences arising from Hyderabad's independence. But Indian leaders had remained adamant and aggressive."

(2) Economic blockade: "The Government of India have gone out of their way in every respect to strangle us even at the cost of damage to their own prestige and their own financial credit."

(3) Hyderabad's reference to U.N.O.: This, he said, is the cumulative result of a set of circumstances brought about by India.

HUNT FOR PEACEFUL OF SOLUTION

India had "comoed out every incident in history, no matter how trivial, to prove that Hyderabad has never been an independent country and therefore can never claim to be one. Why should India which has achieved independence deny it to Hyderabad? Why impose such hardships on us? Why pressistently threaten us with military might? It was under these circumstances, and more particularly, after receiving India's formal refusal to refer the Indo-Hyderabad differences to arbitration as specifically provided in the Standstill Agreement that Hyderabad decided to refer its case to the United Nations in the hope that that body may be able to find a peaceful solution of the deadlock."

Reviewing this four-month period, Mir Laik Ali said Hyderabad had today emerged "from many bitter trials more hopeful more self-reliant more confident and hardened morally and materially stronger and better organised" and looked forward to the future with "greater optimism than ever before."

This was the period, he said, when "even the best of our friends thought we will be able to stand no more and their opposite numbers were eagerly awaiting our collapse almost every day."

DELEGATION TO U N.

The Premier then made an announcement regarding the personnel of the Hyderabad Delegation to U.N.O. They are: Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung (the Foreign Affairs Minister); leader, Messrs Sripat Rao (President of the Hyderabad State Legislature) Shyam Sunder (Depressed Class M.L.A.) and Zamir Ahmed Secretary, External Affairs Department) members.

Mir Laik Ali also made a reference to recent resignations of two of the Nizam's Ministers which he said, were skillfully engineered by outside influences". He announced that two of the three existing vacancies in the Cabinet had been filled up Mr. Shanker Rao Pudilsikar becoming the Minister for Agriculture and Excise and Mr. Govind Rao Commerce and Industries Minister.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Turning to the work of establishing the Constituent Assembly Mir Laik Ali said that proposals were receiving "finalise them in the course of a week."

The proposals would "widen the basis of adult franchise almost to adult suffrage on vocational basis and the principle of parity will be maintained in a practicable manner" Mr. Laik Ali concluded.

INDIAN POLICE AND RAZAKARS CLASH NEAR BIJAPUR

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4, (A.P.I.): Clashes have been reported between the local Indian Union police and the Razakars at Kodihal an Indian enclave in Hyderabad, sixty miles south-East of Bijapur on August 31 and again regularly from September 1 says a Defence Ministry "Communique". According to messages received upto midday yesterday the clashes were still continuing. Razakars are reported to be well armed and in considerable numbers.

Indian troops at Hungund (Indian Union territory,) twelve miles to the west Kodihal, are being reinforced and have been instructed to render all possible assistance to the police force if the need arises.

EX-SERVICEMAN ARRESTED AND BROUGHT BACK

BOMBAY Sept. 4, (U.P.I.): A former member of the army of the Nizam of Hyderabad who was travelling from Sholapur to Madras was detained at Sholapur and brought to Bombay for enquiries it is learned. It is alleged that he was connected with the Razakar movement.

VILLAGES CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE

BEZWADA, Sept. 4, (A.P.I.): The Ganugapadu Republic, comprising six Nizam villages enclaved in Krishna District celebrated the first anniversary of its independence on September 2, according to news received here today.

One year ago these villages declared their independence and established their own Panchayat Raj under the title "Ganugapadu Republic" with Mr. Chitrala Sitaramaiah as President.

INTEGRATION OF GERMANY IN FEDERATED EUROPE

Interlaken Congress Appeals For Assembly Of 16 Marshall Plan Countries

INTERLAKEN, Sept. 4, (Reuter): The European Parliamentary Congress ended its four-day session here today with an urgent appeal for a European Assembly of the sixteen Marshall Plan countries and Western Germany.

The appeal, to be sent to the Governments and Parliaments of all thirteen countries represented at the Congress, asked that any European federation should eventually be opened to all the countries of Europe.

The Congress added a resolution declaring that economic and political union was essential for European and that the integration of Germany in a federated Europe was the only solution of the German problem.

Also attached was a ten-point set of constitutional principles for a European federation, suggesting that the objective of the Assembly should be a federation of Europe with a parliament a judiciary and an executive—in fact a Central Government for Europe with authority over member states.

Wilhelmina Abdicates

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4 (Reuter): At a simple ceremony and with a few quiet words of farewell, Queen Wilhelmina today relinquished her throne to her daughter Juliana, and became just 'Her Royal Highness, the Princess of the Netherlands'.

The signing of the instrument of abdication was held in the Queen's study in the Dam Palace and was attended by Princess Juliana and her husband, Prince Bernhard, the Chairman of the States-General, Cabinet ministers, and members of the delegations from Indonesia and the Dutch West Indies.

Immediately after the signing, the former Queen said good-bye from the balcony of the palace to the thousands of Dutch men and women who had massed to pay tribute to the lady, who had been their Queen and ruler for 50 years.

4-POWER GOVERNORS MEET AGAIN

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (Reuter): The four military governors of Germany met for nearly three hours today, continuing for the fifth day running their discussion on the Berlin crisis.

An official British statement, said it was probable the next meeting would take place tomorrow.

The four-Power Finance Sub-Committee also met today suggesting that the question of a single currency for Berlin is still the major matter before the Governors.

The Sub-Committee is charged with working out details for introduction of a single currency and the Soviet licensed German news agency ADN forecast that the western Mark "will be withdrawn in Berlin on September 15."

Imperial Line-up Against India's Stand

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (Reuter): The world's eight colonial powers, Britain, Belgium, United States, France, Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, and New Zealand, are expected to join forces to resist proposals to increase United Nations influence in their 74 colonial territories.

These proposals are to be formally submitted by India on Monday to the special United Nations Committee on non-self-governing territories which began a two-weeks' meeting here last Thursday.

UNKNOWN PLANES AID MARKOS' ARMY

ATHENS, September 4, (Reuter): Unknown planes were today reported to be dropping arms and other supplies to rebels in the Peleponese Peninsula where the Greek Government has adopted measures to complete a blockade to isolate about 2,500 guerillas.

Navigation in the Gulf of the Corinth was suspended while light units of the Greek Navy patrolled the coasts. Fishing was forbidden and in some places the authorities seized fishing vessels.

The army drives in both the Epirus and Macedonia were reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. The army was said to be in full control of the Greece-Albania frontier from Macedonia to Kakaviaa less than 15 miles south-east of Argyrokastro.

Ten Communists were shot at Konania and four others including one woman, were executed at Larissa, it was reported. All had been sentenced to death by military courts.

No State Congress Delegation To U.N.O

BOMBAY, Sept. 4, (U.P.I.): The Hyderabad State Congress denied today a report that they would send a delegation to Paris to present the Congress view point when the Hyderabad question would come up before the United Nations Organisation.

The General Secretary of the State Congress said that the report was inspired and had been put out at the instance of interested parties in the State.

INTER-RELATED PRICE STRUCTURE

To Safeguard Interest Of Both Grain Producers And Consumers

NEW DELHI, September 4, (API): The Conference of Agriculture Ministers which is meeting here next week will consider the question of establishing an inter-related price structure, under which the interests of both the grain producers and consumers can be safeguarded, it is learnt.

The conference is likely to suggest the establishment of an administrative machinery on the lines recommended by the Krishnamchari Committee. This might, in the beginning take up functions implementing the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, and then gradually extend the scope of its functions until the full range of activities recommended by the Krishnamachari Committee are covered.

MONOPOLY OVER IMPORTS

The Foodgrain Policy Committee recognised the importance of preventing the prices of principal foodgrain from falling below unremunerative levels, and therefore recommended that the Government should have the monopoly of importing foodgrains for the next five years, so that it may be possible to insulate the domestic price level from falling below world prices. They had also recommended the holding of an urgent inquiry into the desirability of setting up an autonomous executive organisation to handle the country's foodgrains imports on Government account, which organisation should be also entrusted with the maintenance, turnover and handling of a central emergency reserve of grains.

BUILDING UP OF RESERVE

The recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee are in these respects, identical with those of the Committee which was appointed in 1945 under the chairmanship of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, expect that the latter visualised an organisation with much wider function. The commodity corporation recommended by the Krishnamachari Committee for supporting prices is to handle not any foodgrains but other commodities such as cotton, jute, oilseeds, and sugar, and not only imports but exports and internal procurement as well. Imports are to be regulated by various means such as tariffs, quotas and state trading. The size of the foodgrains reserve recommended by the Krishnamachari Committee is one and half million tons which is larger than that recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee. This is because the reserve proposed by the Krishnamachari Committee is for a dual purpose: Viz of assisting the price support policy and meeting emergencies such as a famine or a crop failure.

Malay Reds Seize Siamese Village

KUALA LUMPUR, September 4, (Reuter): Five-hundred armed Communists today seized the Siamese village of Cherng Khao after crossing the Malayan frontier, Bangkok reports stated.

Police reinforcements have been rushed to the area.

The guerillas captured the Council of elders of the village, which is near the Malayan frontier, and cut off communications with the surrounding district.

More Troops For Malaya

LONDON, September 4, (Reuter): Two battalions of British guardsmen left London this afternoon to embark at Southampton for Malaya.

They were the Second Battalion Coldstream Guards and Second Battalion Scots Guards who will spend tonight abroad their troopship and sail tomorrow when War Minister Mr. Emanuel Shinwell will motor down from London to see them off.

Police announced today that they had detained 61 "suspected persons" in Malaya in the past 24 hours, bringing to 4,617 the total held under the emergency regulations enforced early in the Communist uprising.

Earlier it was reported that telegraphic traffic between Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital, and north Malaya broke down after rebel sabotage.

U. N. KASHMIR COMMISSION

KARACHI, Sept. 4 (API): The members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan had an informal meeting today with the representatives of the "Azad Kashmir Government." The meeting, which is the first that the Commission has held with these representatives, lasted an hour and a half.

Members of the Commission also held a meeting among themselves earlier today.

The Commission is expected to meet representatives of the Pakistan Government on Monday.

Ganges Reaches Alarming Flood Level

BENARES, Sept. 4, (A.P.I.): The ganga is alarmingly rising. The flood water has reached the Gudoulia crossing on the main thoroughfare of the city at 7-35 p.m. registering a rise of five inch since this afternoon.

The flood level is now about a foot less than the highest flood record in 1915. The level of the river at present stands 243.5 feet above sea level according to P.W.D. reading.

The rivers Varuna and Assi fed by the Ganga water are also in spate. the road bridge at Assi is submerged A portion of the Women's College compound of the Benares Hindu University has been inundated bl flood water. The grand trunk road, between the other end of the Malaviya bridge and Mughalsarai is over-flooded.

Rescue parties are moving in boats evacuating people from the affected areas.

EVACUATION OF PEOPLE IN ALLAHABAD

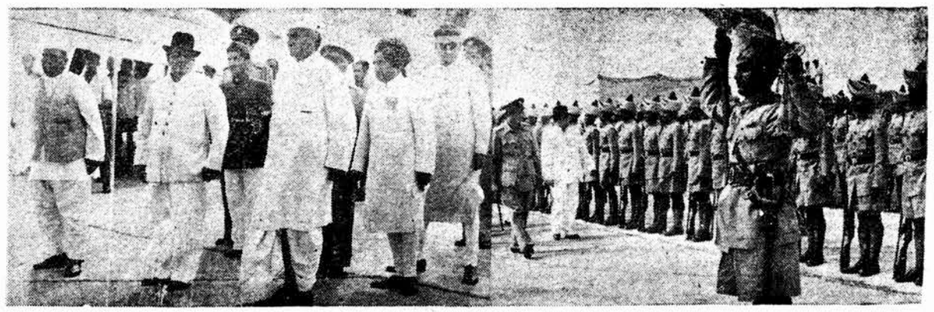
ALLAHABAD Sept. 4, (A.P.I.): The water in the river Ganges in Allahabad has passed the last highest flood mark. Both the Ganges and Jamna are in heavy floods and the evacuation of people living in dangerous zones has started.

Reports of collapsing of some houses have reached the city. A boat accident resulting in the loss of two lives occurred in the flooded Ganga near the Sangam yesterday.

The district authorities aided by sub-divisional officers and Tehsildars have taken up the evacuation work in the dangerous zones. Several hundred animals in Lawain Zarat in the Phulpur Tehsil were evacuated yesterday.

FOUR HUNDRED VILLAGES INUNDATED IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4, (A.P.I.): More than four hundred villages in Sitapur District have been inundated by floods in the Chowka and Phagva rivers causing extensive damage to crops and property according to reports received here. No loss of human life have been reported but over a hundred hears of cattle are said to have been perished.



Full responsible Government in Baroda was inaugurated at a special Durbar yesterday. Picture above (left) shows the Gaekwar being received by Prime Minister Jivraj Mehta and his colleagues and (right) the guard of honour presented on his return from New Delhi.

New Chapter Opens In Baroda's History

MAHARAJA HANDS OVER REINS OF POWER TO PEOPLE

Executive Council Sworn In At Special Durbar

BARODA, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): The day-long public celebration marking the inauguration of responsible Government in Baroda State commenced with flag hoisting ceremony at the Jubilee park here this morning, when Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Prime Minister of the State, unfurled the Indian national flag to the cheering of more than three thousand people.

Dr. Mehta in a brief speech referred to the services of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders in the achievement of independence and expressed the hope that Baroda would in the new era follow the "high purpose and noble ideals of the national Government"

Dr. Mehta recalled that the celebrations happily coincided with the birthday of Sir Fhiroze Shah Mehta, one of the pillars of democratic movement in Bombay province.

On his behalf and on behalf of his colleagues in the new Government Dr. Mehta thanked the people of Baroda for entrusting them with administrative responsibilities which he said they would endeavour to fulfil.

SPECIAL DARBAR

Full responsible Government in Baroda State was inaugurated by the Maharaja at a special Durbar in Lakshmi Vilas Palace here today.

Over 250 guests including hereditary Sardars and prominent citizens of the State attended the ceremony.

After administering oaths of office to the Prime Minister Dr. Jivraj Mehta and six members of the new Executive Council, the Maharaja formally inaugurated the new reforms.

Seated on a wide gold and velvet cushioned throne the Maharaja in a ten minute speech in English said that his decision to "hand over the reins of my Government to popular leaders" was promoted by the desire to avoid a "waste of our energies in developing quarrels" at a time which demands supreme sacrifices."

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PATEL

He disclosed that the correspondence that had passed between him and Sardar Patel in regard to the constitutional affairs of the State was being released to the press, and that he had Sardar Patel's permission for doing this.

His Highness thanked members of the Royal Family, Sardars, Jagirdars, members of the State Civil Service and States Armed Forces for their attachment to the Royal Family, and felt sure they would discharge their duties "with the same attachment to the Constitution that will be framed and to the Royal Family."

ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIOS

BARODA, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): The distribution of portfolios among the members of the new Executive Council of Baroda was officially announced today.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dewan, has been allotted the portfolios of Political and Services, Privy Council, Finance and Accounts, Military and Police, Railways and Port Okha, Health Medical, Relief and Sanitation, Information and Broadcasting, Telephones and Dhara Sabha (until the appointment of the Speaker). Other portfolios have been distributed as follows.—

Mr. C. J. Sutaria: Law and Industries.

Mr. Chunilal P. Shah: Labour and Rural Reconstruction.

Mr. Maganbhai S. Patel: Revenue, Refugees and Rehabilitation.

Mr. Ramchandra J. Amin: Public Works.

R. T. Leuwa: Education and Panchayats.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

BARODA, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): On the occasion of the inauguration of the new reforms for the State today, the Government of Baroda ordered the release of some prisoners and also the remission of sentences in certain other cases:

"All well-behaved prisoners who have undergone half their sentences' are to be released from State jails while "dacoits, habitual criminals terrorists and prisoners belonging to criminal tribes" are granted a remission of one month for each year of their sentence."

Maharaj's Address

In the course of his speech inaugurating full responsible government in the State, the Maharaja said:—

"This is a unique occasion, and I will be failing in my duty if I were not to express my sense of gratitude to our great leader and statesman, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

"Henceforth the burden of shaping your future will lie on you. You must therefore, realise that you will have to discharge your responsibilities sincerely, honestly and selflessly.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

"We are fortunate in having as our Dewan, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who is well-known for his administrative capacity intelligence and honesty of purpose. It is also gratifying to note that he will be helped by a team of efficient public workers, many of whom have discharged their responsibilities to the satisfaction of all concerned. We should, therefore, make it a point to take advantage of tehir abilities by constructive co-operation.

"There have been no communal or inter-provincial differences in our State and I ask you to maintain the same high standard of public life in future.

"It shall be my aim to remain above party politics.

"Speaking for myself I am convinced that this is not the time for formation of parties. If unfortunately however, parties are formed, I hope that they will be based on principles and will make it a point to offer constructive criticism."

"There are some who have still their doubts about the amount of immense goodwill that has been created during the last negotiations. "Let me assure you that the negotiations were carried on in a very friendly atmosphere and the final settlement has been satisfactory to all.

"I take this opportunity of assuring my people and the States Ministry that the Gaekwads shall always be in the forefront in our country's struggle and shall always be ready and willing to sacrifice their all for defending our independence."

'SARDAR'S MESSAGE

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India in a message to the Maharaja and the people of Baroda said that the peaceful consummation of popular aspirations was to be attributed to the "liberal traditions of the State and h solidarity and sacrifices of its people."

"In the past, Baroda has often led the way for other States. History has thus repeated itself, and I pray it may continue to do so in future," Sardar Patel said.

Sardar Patel added that the maintenance of freedom was a harder task than achieving it and advised the new Government of Baroda to devote themselves to their task with undivided attention, complete integrity of purpose and full sense of public duty."

'CORDIAL TIES WITH RULER'

Jivaraj Mehta On New Set-up In Baroda

BARODA, Sept. 4, (A.P.I.): Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Premier, addressing a press conference here tonight, said that the demand for the abdication of the Maharaja had not been made by the Dhara Sabha as the Legislative Assembly of the State but at a separate "in-camera" meeting of Dhara Sabha members.

Saying that "concord is the greatest need of the hour Dr. Mehta declared:" We want our relations with the Maharaja to be cordial.

Asked if Baroda would continue as a "viable" unit of the Indian Union, without being incorporated into Saurashtra and Maha Gujarat, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta stated that it was possible for Baroda to continue as a separate entity. But the state would have to shape its policy in consonance with its will to keep the most cordial relations with neighbouring provinces and states.

Dr. Mehta said that the new Ministry would be solely guided by the policy and programme of the Indian National Congress, in view of the fact that the State Praja Mandals were being absorbed into provincial Congress committees. He expected that the Constituent Assembly for the state would be elected and complete its work before the end of the year.

The chief problem that immediately faced the new Government was the fear of famine in some of the northern districts of Baroda, the Prime Minister said.

Dr. Mehta disclosed that the budget was being presented within one month, and it was likely to show a deficit.

BANGKOK, Sept. 4 (Reuter): A Siamese Military Mission headed by Lt.-General Luang Kaeh Songkhram is leaving for French Indochina on the invitation of the French authorities, it was learned here in authoritative quarters today.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Well-to-do matriculated Gujarati bachelor aged 30 knowing Hindi and Marathi wishes to marry at least matriculated good-looking lady, who herself should correspond Box No. 9462 "Bombay Chronicle".

Bachelor 30 only, record holder staff officer quasi permanent ideal health/family, seeks cultured bride of influential family. Mr. Widhani, Kheber Pass Mess, Delhi. (9455)

Wanted a beautiful match for a young bachelor. Salary Rs. 1,000/-. correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar. Delhi. 1028

SOCIAL

Introductions for friendship, matrimony, business and other 431 hobbies arranged by World's biggest social institution Globe Introduction League, 10, Taj Mart, Agra, established 1935. Latest membership No. 17275, both ladies and gentlemen. Affiliated to the Spiritual Union Inc. U.S.A. Representatives in foreign countries, Attractive monthly Magazine with an international circulation free to all members. Specimen copy six annas postal stamps. Complete Literature free. (9458)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Professional Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by post. Prospectus free. (Supervisors wanted). Registrar, Vocational University, Amritsar 7. (9451)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Reserve your seat for immediate training in Automobile Engineering or Motor Mechanic Courses. Write for details to The Automobile Engineering College, Shantiniketan. Andheri, Bombay. (9469)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Assorted sizes of Milton Gramophone Mainsprings are now available from stock at competitive prices with attractive trade discounts. Enquiries Solicited, Morgan Milton, Ltd., 43, Park Mansions, Park St. Calcutta 16. (1265)

Garrard Record Changers and Players will shortly be available from your local Radio Dealers—A. C. mixed at Rs. 330/- and AC/DC at Rs. 390/- other prices on application. Trade enquiries solicited, Morgan Milton Ltd., 43 Park Mansions, Calcutta (1281)

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from the Registered contractors of C.P.W.D. for the work of "Providing Electrical Installation and fans in the Hangars for providing Passenger facilities and office accommodation at Santacruz Airport, Bombay" at a cost of approximately Rs. 23,860/- only. The wiring is proposed to be carried out with C.T.S. wire on T.W. battens. The tender documents can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5-4-0 from 6th September 1948 between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on week days and 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. on Saturdays. The last date for the receipt of Tenders is 20-9-1948.

A. J. RAJU,
Electrical Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Electrical Division,
Central P.W.D., Bombay.
I.A.F. Barracks, Nehru Road,
Vile Parle P.O. Bombay 24.
1297

SEALED BOX BEFORE GANPATI IDOL

Novel Way For Collection For Mahatma Memorial Fund

The Lalbaug Garamkhada Ganeshotsava Mandal has decided to keep a sealed box before the Idol of Shri Ganpati, during the ensuing Ganpati Festival for collecting donations for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The Bombay Committee of the Fund have gratefully accepted the offer of the Mandal and hope that this example will be emulated by other Ganeshotsava Mandals in the various localities in the City.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Indian Dominion Nationals who possess the undermentioned qualifications for appointment as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the Indian Remounts, Vaterinary and Farms Corps for regular engagement in the rank of Jemadar and immediate promotion to Risaldar Class II.

VETERINARY QUALIFICATIONS. Candidates must—

(a) Have qualified as a Diplomate of the Madras Veterinary College after a four years' course, or

(b) Have qualified as Licentiate of the Punjab Veterinary College after a four years' course, or

(c) Have qualified, at any of the following Veterinary Colleges after at least three years' course.

Bombay Veterinary College
Bihar Veterinary College
Bengal Veterinary College
Madras Veterinary College

(NOTE— Preference will be given to candidates who have qualified after a four years' course).

Applicants must be of good character, physically fit and under 25 years of age (i. e. must have been born on or after August 1923). Ex-servicemen are also eligible provided their age is 25 years after deducting their period of service from their present age.

Pay:— Rs. 140-5-165.

Free rations, clothing, accommodation and medical attention.

For further particulars please apply to:—

The Officer Commanding,
I.R.V.F.C. Records,
(Gillespie Lines),
MEERUT CANTT.
(1315)

TENDER NOTICE

IMPROVEMENT TO ROADS IN PORT BLAIR

The revised date of opening tender for the above fixed on the 7th Septr. 1948 is hereby further extended to 10th Septr. 1948. (1314)

DIRECT PERMANENT REGULAR COMMISSIONS IN THE I.A.M.C.

A LIMITED NUMBER of direct permanent Regular Commissions in the I.A.M.C. will be granted to male civilian medical graduates (Indian Nationals).

To be eligible for the grant of these commissions, candidates must not be over 28 years of age on the date of application, must be Medical Category 'A' and must possess medical qualifications registrable under Section XI (1) of Indian Medical Council Act of 1933. Preference will be given to those who possess post-graduate qualifications and have held house appointments in recognised hospitals.

The age limit may be waived up to 32 years as a special case in the case of candidates with additional post-graduate qualifications and experience.

Applications must be submitted in duplicate so as to reach the Adjutant General's Branch, Medical Directorate (DMS—1) Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi, not later than the 30th September 1948.

Application forms and terms and conditions of service can be had from D.M.S. 1, Medical Directorate, Army Headquarters, India, NEW DELHI (1159)

Racialism Is Un-Christian And Destructive

Cape Town Bishop Condemns S. Africa's Segregation Policy

CAPETOWN, Sept. 3 (Reuter): In conjunction with special prayers for Divine guidance in the solution of racial problems in South Africa, a message on Apartheid (segregation) from Doctor Francis Hennermann, Bishop of Capetown, will be read in all Roman Catholic churches in the Cape Peninsula on Sunday.

Dr. Hennemann says the outbreak of the war produced a different mood in the minds of political leaders in South Africa and segregation receded into the background, but in recent years it had reappeared in the guise of apartheid.

"A beginning has already been made to put into practice this noxious, un-Christian and destructive policy," Dr. Hennemann says.

The message says recent restrictions imposed on non-Europeans in the Cape are only the beginning of other attacks on personal liberties and the dignity of non-Europeans.

Dr. Hennemann adds "to make matters worse, all this is being done in the name of Christian civilisation. Christian civilisation is, we are asked to believe, one and the same thing as White civilisation. The truth is, there is no such thing as White civilisation and there never was. If it is 'white' exclusively it is not Christian and if it is Christian it is not 'White'.

KHADI VILLAGE INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

Planning According To Gandhiji's Ideals

JAIPUR, (By Mail)

That there will be no place for purchase and sale of khadi or anything else in the whole scheme of Exhibition and that merely the cultural and educational aspect as advocated by Gandhiji in one of his articles on the subject published before the Meerut Session last year shall be the binding consideration before the Committee entrusted to work it out was the decision taken at a meeting of the Reception Committee held recently.

Planning and execution work of the Exhibition has entirely been left on (1) All-India Spinners' Association, (2) Hindustani Gramodyog Sangh, (3) Hindustani Talimi Sangh, and (4) Cow Seva Sangh.

A committee of 10 members consisting of two representatives from each of the four institutions and two from the Reception Committee is being formed.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT AMENDMENTS

The time limit for forwarding suggestions and objections in respect of the draft amendments to Schedules I and II of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of August 20 last, has been extended up-to September 8.

ADULT EDUCATION GRANTS INCREASED

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned, till the end of the current financial year, the payment of equipment grant to every Adult Education Class at an increased rate of Rs. 60.

The grant for purchasing additional writing material, books, etc., made to a teacher, coaching adults at an Adult Education Class for the second test, has also been sanctioned, for the same period, at an increased rate of Rs. 40.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS EXTENDED

The Commissioner of Police has extended for a period of one month, from September 6, his order prohibiting processions in Greater Bombay.

AHMEDABAD RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF ARMS

The order under section 144 Cr. P. C. requiring the arms dealers in Ahmedabad Districts not to sell or otherwise dispose of any arms or ammunition without a previous permission of the District Magistrate has been extended for two months, from September 8.

Mr. H. J. Mulleneux has been declared to be elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Bombay City-cum Bombay Suburban District, Anglo-Indian Constituency, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. H. Prater.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, September 4, (API): Yesterday's depression over Gangetic West Bengal lies this morning over the north-east Central Provinces and the neighbourhood with its centre about 70 miles north-east of Pendra. It is likely to move west-north-west or north-west.

Under the influence of the depression the monsoon has strengthened in the South Konkan and the central parts of the country where widespread and locally heavy rain has occurred. Rainfall has also been widespread in Gangetic West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and occurred locally in Orissa, the United Provinces, north Hyderabad and Malabar.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 5TH: The monsoon will strengthen in Rajputana, east Gujarat, and the north Konkan. Rainfall will be widespread in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Central India, the west Central Provinces, Berar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and north Malabar and occur locally in Orissa, United Provinces, the East Punjab, the east Central Provinces and south Malabar.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in Gangetic West Bengal, north Orissa, east Rajputana, west Central India, the west Central Provinces, Berar and the Konkan during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, September 4, (API): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (IST) on Saturday the 4th September 1948:

Ahmedabad 92 77 0 7.9 minus 16.3 Allahabad 91 78 0.6 48.0 plus 19.1 Bangalore 83 66 T 22.4 plus 9.8 Baroda 92 77 0 10.6 Belgaum 76 67 0.2 33.1 minus 1.5 BOMBAY 86 75 17 55.8 minus 2.4 Calcutta 90 78 0.6 40.4 plus 1.4 Colombo 86 79 0 20.9 plus 3.3 Cuttack 88 80 0.2 37.6 minus 0.1 Darjiling 72 58 0.2 61.8 minus 24.7 Delhi 95 81 0 20.0 21.0 plus 2.9 Hyderabad (Dn) 86 77 0 16.6 0 Lucknow 92 80 0 35.1 plus 5.6 Madras 99 83 0 7.5 minus 3 Mahableshwar 65 61 1.2 100.9 minus 46. 1 Mussoorie 67 62 T 57.7 minus 8.4 Nagpur 90 74 0.8 29.3 minus 7.0 Ootacamund 64 50 0 16.2 minus 5.1 Pachmarhi 70 66 3.3 80.0 plus 18.8 Patna 93 82 0 25.5 minus 7.6 Poona 83 70 0 14.1 minus 0.9 Rajkot 97 72 0 5.8 minus 14.5 Shillong 78 66 0.2 61.6 plus 15.7 Sholapur 90 71 0 19.5 plus 5.6 Simla 72 58 0 36.3 minus 4.4 Surat 89 78 0 10.9 minus 23.2.

Petrol For Motor Launches

The Provincial Rationing Authority writes: Under the scheme of segregation of petrol pumps owners of motor launches in Greater Bombay may draw petrol from dealers classified as 'Private'.

HAJ PILGRIMS TO SAIL BY MONDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 2,700 Haj pilgrims will be sailing for Jedah by Monday next. Of this the Mogul Line vessel "Islami" which is sailing on Sunday morning will carry about 1,600 Haj passengers. The remaining 1,100 pilgrims will be carried by S.S. "Jaldurga" of the Scindia's sailing for Jedah on Monday next.

Inquiries reveal that more than 7,000 Haj pilgrims have arrived in Bombay from upcountry during the last seven days. Out of this huge number only 3,000 are letter-holders of the steamer companies, who will be sailing shortly.

THEY COME UNINVITED

The rest have come uninvited without making any previous arrangement for their voyage, with the result that it has become extremely difficult for them to find accommodation in the city. The Saboo Sidique Musafarkhana at Crawford Market is practically flooded with the newly-arrived pilgrims.

A member of the Bombay Port Haj Committee told a reporter of this paper that it was doubtful whether these uninvited pilgrims would get their passages unless Government intervened and ordered more ships from the shipping companies.

Dr. Eduard Benes Passes Away

PRAGUE, Sept. 3: Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia until last June, died at his suburban villa at Sezimovo Usti at 6-10 p. m (local time) today.

At his beside was his wife. He had been unconscious for 85 hours.

Small groups of people had been gathering quietly before Dr. Benes country estate, 60 miles south of Prague, before the official announcement came. The policemen at the gate was crying. Farmers passing by with loaded hay wagons, before the announcement came, took off their hats as they passed the house.

A bulletin from his three doctors said: "Dr. Benes did not regain consciousness during the afternoon. About 3 p.m. his agony began and the end came at 6-10 p.m. He died quietly without a death struggle, rather as if in a deep sleep, surrounded by his family."

"Czechoslovakia is a much poorer nation tonight," one of the doctors commented.

An hour after Dr. Benes died the crowd was beginning to swell. Almost everyone one saw was crying.

The Prague radio made one of its rare programme interruptions to announce his death and then turned on a recording of "From the Hands of Fate" by M. Alban Foerster, late Czech composer.

The Czechoslovak Government were expected to meet immediately and it was understood the Cabinet would decide to arrange a state funeral in Prague, adds Reuter.

It is understood that whatever ceremonies take place in Prague, the burial will be outside the capital—Dr. Benes some time ago expressed a personal wish to be buried in the village cemetery at Lany, near his teacher and predecessor, the late Dr. Thomas Masaryk.

CABINET ANNOUNCEMENT

PRAGUE, Sept. 4 (Reuter): Dr. Eduard Benes, beloved co-founder and former President of Czechoslovakia, will be buried on Wednesday at his country home of Sezimovo Usti—in fulfilment of a wish shortly before he died—while special memorial ceremonies are held in Prague's Wenceslas Square, the Cabinet announced today.

Premier Antonin Zapotocky this morning left the capital where flags were flying at half mast on all buildings, with members of the Cabinet for Sezimovo Usti to fix the date of the funeral after ordering State mourning until Sept. 10.

Dr. Benes' widow, Mrs. Hana Vickova Benes, was awarded an honorary salary on a ministerial scale.

Dr. Benes' body was lying this morning in the room where he died last night, 64, at Sezimovo Usti.

A single red rose lay on the white linen of the bed.

A guard of honour was mounted by the Presidential guard from the Hradcin Castle.

Reappearance in Wenceslas Square last night of Dr. Benes' Socialist Party emblem—red and white carnations—was the only one mark of the real emotion the people of Prague have shown at their former leader's death.

At this morning's special meeting of the Czech Cabinet M. Zapotocky praised Dr. Benes as a realist "who understood the signs and drew the consequences of experience."

He capped his career by making possible February's "victory of the Czech and Slovak peoples", the Communist Premier declared.

Dr. Benes deteriorated very seriously on Monday night, sinking into a coma from which he did not awake.

NEHRU'S CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (API): The following message of condolence on the death of ex-President Benes has been sent by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia through His Excellency Mr. Jaroslav Sejnoha, Czechoslovakian Ambassador in New Delhi.

"I was profoundly distressed to read the news of ex-President Benes' death. His love for Czechoslovakia, his unfailing faith in the cause of her freedom and gallant fight to maintain it through cataclysmic vicissitudes have added brilliant pages to the history of mankind. On behalf of the Government and the people of India and on my own behalf, I send you our sincere sympathy to the Government and people of Czechoslovakia and Madame Benes."

C. R.'S MESSAGE TO CZECH PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (API): His Excellency the Governor-General, says a press note has sent the following message to His Excellency M. Clement Gottwald, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia:

"Having learnt, with the deepest regret, of the death of Dr. Benes, I send, on behalf of the Government and people of India, our sincere sympathy in your national bereavement. Dr. Benes' valiant life will provide inspiration throughout the coming ages. I shall be grateful if you will convey an expression of our feelings to Madame Benes."

Mr. J. F. LOBO, Agent of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Bombay, who flew to Europe on Thursday. Besides being a banker, Mr. Lobo is a keen sportsman and is the President of Bandra Gymkhana.

Jagjiwanram To Broadcast Today

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (API): All India Radio will broadcast a talk in English and Hindustani by Mr. Jagjiwanram, Labour Minister, Government of India, on the recent labour legislation passed by the Government of India, at 8-30 p.m. on Sept. 5. The broadcast can be heard on all transmitters.

'TRUCE WITHIN TRUCE'

Arabs & Jews Withdraw From Red Cross Zone In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, September 4, (UPA): Armed forces of the Israel, the Transjordan Arab Legion and the Egyptian army today obeyed a United Nations' request to withdraw from the International Red Cross area and surrounding no-man's-land in southern Jerusalem.

The Israel army announced this morning only two incidents marred the "truce within truce" agreement initiated under United Nations' auspices on Thursday. It said some mortar shells fired from Arab positions inside the old city towards the Jewish area last night caused no damage and the Jews did not return fire. It said two persons were injured this morning outside Jerusalem when the Arabs directed two-inch mortar shells there.

UN TRUCE TEAM'S MAJOR SUCCESS

A United Nations truce team scored a major success here today when both Arab and Jewish forces withdrew from the Hill of Evil Counsel.

JUBBULPORE: Apprehending the supersession of the municipal committee, Itarsi, by the C. P. Government, seven of its elected members have resigned and as a result, a dead-lock has been created.

Legal Powers To Back Up Textile Policy

(Continued from Page 10)

Government of India have not relaxed these measures."

Dr. Mookerjee was cheered when he finished his speech.

BILL TO AMEND RAILWAYS ACT

The House took up consideration of the bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act 1890 as reported by the Select Committee.

Moving the consideration of the bill Dr. John Matthai said that the most important change which the Select Committee had made was the omission of clause 4 of the bill which provided for the appointment of claims commissioners defined their powers and laid down their procedure. Many difficult questions arose in regard to these provisions and in the opinion of the Select Committee Dr. Matthai said Government should reconsider the whole matter and bring in fresh legislation on the subject at a later stage.

The Select Committee, the Minister added recast the clause relating to the tribunal so as to make the meaning quite clear. The only change of substance was in regard to the redefinition of the respective spheres of the tribunal and of the Government. As regards the alternation of the general level of class rates, schedule rates and terminal and other charges the Select Committee thought that powers should vest exclusively in the Government and be controlled by the legislature As regards the classification of commodities which had not been classified before the power would vest in the Central Government. The power to reclassify any commodity in a lower class would however be exercisable both by the tribunal as well as by the Government.

Dr. Matthai replying to the debate said that the setting up of a rates tribunal was a measure which the Government were taking in response to a long-standing public demands" He was also convinced that there was a strong case for appointing an independent judicial body to enquire into the question of standarisation of rates and charges for merchandise traffic by goods trains. The Minister said that he was prepared to excercise the authority that the House would vest upon him, but he was not prepared to accept the authority given to him by Mr. Biswanath Das.

The bill was passed with a few minor amendments moved by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

SPEEDY ACQUISITION OF LAND

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena than moved that the bill provide for the speedy acquisation of land for the resettlement of displaced persons to be taken into consideration.

In his brief speech Mr. Saxena observed that the object of the bill was to regularise the provisions of an Ordinance which already empowers the Government to acquire land for the purpose. The Ordinance would expire by January 2, 1949 and therefore the necessity for passing the bill to confer authority on the Government to claim land for the resettlement of refugees.

"The House is well aware of the enormous difficulties that we had to face in the matter rehabilitating refugees. First of all the question of evacuating them from western Pakistan than the quesion of evacuatting refugees from Sind, East Bengal and Hyderabad had to be faced. Millions of such unfortunate people had to leave their earthly possessions behind and pass through untold sufferings privations and hardships due to no fault of theirs. The Government have been doing everything possible to speedly resettle them.

"There are many difficulties in the way. Most of the refugees belonger to the class of traders, or shop-keepers and artisans. They have to be provided with suitable work in their own field. We hope that with the passage of this bill land acquisation will be speeded up and the result would be speedily resettling the refugees. I hope that the bill would be passed without such controversy."

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa also supported the Bill. He had not finished when the House adjourned till 10-45 a.m. on Monday.

Earlier in the morning Mr. Neogy, Finance Minister introduced a bill to make provision for the regulation of the profession of accountants.

INCREASE IN COTTON AREAS

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister said in reply to Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh that in order to reduce dependence on imports as far as practicable, a increase of four million acres in the cotton area in the provinces and states to be grown with specified medium and long staple varieties was being attempted.

PRESS TELEGRAMS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

Mr. Kidwai said in reply to Mr. S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao that the rules regarding press telegrams were being amended so as to allow press telegrams in Indian language provided the script was Roman.

Mr. Kidwai told Mr. L. Krishnaswamy Bharati that it had been decided to bring out blue envelopes imprinted with two and half annas postage for inland air mail. They would be on sale from September 15, 1948. From the same date inland air letter forms imprinted with two annas postage would also be on sale. It was not proposed to issue air mail postcards.

CHINA REDS TAKE SHENHSIEN AGAIN

Move To Set Up Coalition Government At Loyang

NANKING, Sept. 4 (Reuter): Communist forces under Gen. Kung Chung-Tsow today recaptured the strategic Lunghai railway city of Shenhsien, about 80 miles west of Loyang, in a new large-scale offensive in north-west Honan, Pro-Government despatches reported.

This is the third time the city, which controls the only highway linking central China and Shensi Province, has changed hands this week. It fell into Communist hands last week end but was retaken by the nationalists three days later.

Pro-Government circles here attached significance to Gen. Kung Chung-Tsow's present drive in view of the president reports that the Communists are planning to set up a Coalition Government in opposition to the Nanking administration.

The date for the coup was given as Oct. 10—China's National Day—and Loyang, about 500 miles from Nanking, had been named as the Coalition Government's capital.

NO NEWS ABOUT SOVIET INVASION

A Government military spokesman declared today that the Ministry of National Defence had received no report that a brigade of Soviet troops had invaded Sinking Province of north-west China as had been reported by the Chinese news agency, Truth.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookherjee, Minister of Industries and Supply, said that the Americans left a quantity of tyres and tubes in open storage. Provisions of covered storage was impracticable and there was some deterioration before these could be sold. The number of tyres involved was not readily available.

Soviet Troops Invade Sinkiang

Chinese News Agency's Report

NANKING, September 4 (Reuter): The Chinese news agency, 'Truth,' reported today that a brigade of Soviet troops has invaded the Sinkiang province of North West China.

No official confirmation of the report could be obtained here.

KOREA'S SUPREME NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Soviet Puppet's Charge Against Americans

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (Reuter): The first session of the Supreme National Assembly for Korea is now meeting in the Soviet-controlled northern half of the country, the Soviet news agency Tass reports.

The delegates include 360 claiming to represent the southern American-occupied part of the country.

Opening the session, the oldest deputy, 82-year-old Ten Un-Yen, said the Assembly had been elected by an absolute majority of the population of Northern and Southern Korea and consisted of repesentatives of all strata of the population.

He declared that the "so-called National Assembly and Government" in Southern Korea had been created "contrary to the will of the Korean people" and consisted of "reactionary anti-national elements who had as their aim a widening of the division of the country and the transformation of Southern Korea into an American colony.

The session will consider approval of a constitution for Korea, the election of a Praesidium, the formation of a Government and the election of a Supreme Court.

A section of the Indian Olympic Team, which arrived by the P. & O. liner "Strathaird" in Bombay on Saturday.

Four members of the Australian Olympic Team who were also on the "Strathaird". From left to right are, Judy Davis, Marjorie McQuade, Nancy Lyons (Holder of the world record for 200 metres Breast stroke) and Denise Gylmor.

Unpleasant Incident Mars C. C. I. Table Tennis

COMPETITOR THREATENS VIOLENCE AGAINST OPPONENT AND UMPIRE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The third day of the C.C.I. Table Tennis Championships was marred by very unpleasant incident towards the close of the evening's programme. One of the competitors—W. Manafzadh, challenged the decision of the umpire S. N. Choksi over a point of fact when he interrupted a return from his opponent B. J. Poncha with his racket and when the umpire gave the point against him threatened him with violence.

The umpire in question thereupon in the middle of the match approached the Hon. Referee, Mr. V. V. Prabhu and requested to be relieved specially when the player concerned had accused him of partiality. A new umpire was put in charge of the game and when the game score in the second and last game was 19-20 against him, Manafzadh again behaved rudely and complained that the umpire was partial towards his opponent. This was rather too much for the patience of the Hon. Referee, who rightly asked him either to finish the round with the same umpire or to give a walk-over. He continued and lost the very next point and with it the match, but immediately afterwards indulged in threats directed against his opponent and the umpire, and even used abusive language the Hon. Referee, who asked him not to create a scene on the premises. Intervention by some well-wishers saved the situation for the offending competitor, who would have otherwise been disqualified from taking any further part in the tournament by the Hon. Referee. It was rather very nice on the part of the popular Referee of this tournament, Mr V. V. Prabhu, not to report the matter to his Committee when Manafzadh tendered an apology which he was forced to give in his own interests, and which took a long time coming and that too after mainly had tried in vain to explain to him his provocative behaviour.

Such bad sportsmanship has rarely been seen in table tennis circles in the city, and it would be as well for every competitor to bea in mind that an umpire's decision is final, and on a point of fact even binding on the Committee, and as such should never bechallenged by any competitor, and can only result in disqualification, and may be debarration from the rest of the Tournaments as well.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

9 A.M. First and Second rounds of Men's Doubles.

11 A.M. First and Second rounds of Consolation Singles.

3-30 P.M. Third round of Junior's Singles

4 P.M Third round of Women's Singles.

4-30 P.M. Fifth and Sixth Rounds of Men's Singles.

6-30 P.M. First and Second Rounds of Mixed Doubles

Sec 144 In Allahabad Villages

ALLAHABAD, Sept 4 (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate o. Allahabad has prohibited the slaughter of cows and bullocks in some village in Saimi police circle in the district of Allahabad by an order under Sec. 144 Cr.P.C. issued by him. The order has been issued in view of the information that there is an apprehension of breach of peace on account of the slaughter of cows and bullocks in those villages.

B. P. T. T. A. Championships

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The last day of receiving entries for the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Championships which was originally has been extended by one day. The entries will therefore close on Monday the 6th instant at 12 noon, and not at noon tomorrow as previously announced.

The entries will be accepted at Sir Navroji Saklatwala Badminton Courts of the C.C.I., where the present table tennis tournament is being held.

Indians In London Bid Farewell To Our Athletes

LONDON, Sept. 4, (Reuter): A large gathering of Indian residents in London and of British Athletes bade farewell to the Indian Party

The Manager of the Team, Mr. Pankaj Gupta, thanked the members of the Indian Gymkhana for the hospitality they had shown to the athletes during their stay in London

In reply Mr. Sunder Kabadi, Secretary of the Indian Gymkhana, said that every Indian was proud of their performances, and especially of the World's Champions—the Indian Hockey players. He was sure, he said, that the Indian athletes would do even better in the other events at the 15th Olympic Games at Helsinki in 1952.

The Indian Hockey players were garlanded before their departure.

There were kisses from girl admirers for many of the 76 members of the Indian Olympic party who left Euston Station here today for Liverpool to embark for home.

Kishan Lal, Captain of the Hockey Team which won the Olympic title, said:

"We have enjoyed ourselves immensely and the Games will remain in my memory all my life."

The King's Candidate For St. Leger

LONDON, Sept. 4, (Reuter): The King's filly "Angelola" will run in the St. Leger and will be ridden by T. Burns, the Irish Jockey

She is trained at Newmarket by Captain C. Boyd Rochfort, who also trains the other St. Leger candidates Black Tarquin and Senator the Second.

Olympic Colour Film Hailed As A Masterpiece

DOCUMENTARY EXPECTED TO BRING BRITAIN MORE FOREIGN CURRENCY

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Reuter): "Fourteenth Olympiad—the Glory of Sport", Britain's two hours long, 12,500 feet colour film of the London Olympic Games, which has its world premiere in London on September 10, has been hailed as a masterpiece by most of the critics here.

Many see it as one of the British Film Industry's best documentaries to date, and stress the pageantry, thrills, drama and unconscious humour which it brings to the screen.

Judy Cintz and Joyce King two members of the Australian Olympic Team.

They point to the thrills provided by the cameras operated from a mobile steel tower in recording yard by yard the battle for honours of such athletes as Fanny Blankers-Koen, Harrison Dillard, Arthur Wint and Bill Porter. They hail the scenes dealing with the Marathon, which bring even to those who had the good fortune to be at Wembley their first sight of what happened in the earlier stages of the 26 and a half miles journey, and include the moving scene in the stadium when Gailly, the Belgian, collapsed when in sight of victory

The scenic beauty and thrills of the section dealing with the Winter Games at St. Moritz have also drawn high praise.

Here and there among the criticisms, however, there is a dissentient note. One critic compares the film with Leni Reifenstal's record of the 1936 Games in Berlin, and finds it wanting by comparison.

Among the points he makes is that no race longer than sprint is shown from start to finish, and that the finish of some races are presented with the athletes running "into the camera", instead of in profile, so that it is difficult or impossible to know who is winning.

On one point the critics are solidly together that the camera has caught the wonderful spirit of sportsmanship in which the Games were contested.

Whether the film can properly be claimed as a masterpiece or not, it seems very likely to meet with approval and success among the peoples of the sixty-two nations who sent their best athletes to the games, and may well bring more foreign currency to British than any previous production of the home film industry.

In this respect it has already broken new ground. A print of the film, with a Japanese commentary, bought by the Korean Government will be the first British film to be shown in that country.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further progress was made in the Western India Badminton Championships at the B'bay Gymkhana Courts when a long programme was gone through. Figuring in easily the most interesting match of the evening, Ramesh Desai and Mahesh Desai were concerned in a hectic struggle with E. M. Fernandes and G. F. Fernandes before emerging victorious at 11-15; 18-15; 17-14. Another match that went over three games was the one in which P. D. Raut, and Vital Mehta lost to S. V. Puthli and R. D. Nirodi the scores being 15-17: 15-8: 18-17 in the letter's favour.

PAREL SOCCER

The following are the results of the matches played at Parel this evening.

H. V. M. CUP

Khatau Sports 4 (Govindraj 3 and Shinde) G.I.P. Followers 0

Volkarts 4 (Lobo 2 Dantas and Salian) Mahim Young Boys 0.

Elphinstone Mills 2 (Balaram and Gopalam) Bhimraj Sports Club 1 (Yetkar)

INDIAN LEAGUE

B.B.C.I. Rly. 6 (Foster 3 and Khinchella 3) Telephone Club 4 Mendonca 2 Meneses and Fernandes)

Matunga Athletic 1 (Krishnan) Bengal Club 1 (Das).

TODAY'S MATCHES

St. Xaviers College Ground

3-30 Matunga Athletic Vs Bhimraj S. C.

4-30 Indian Gymkhana Vs B.E.S.T.

5-30 Tata B. Vc General Motors.

G.I.P. Rly. Ground

4-40 Globe S. C. Vs B. K. Samaj

5-40 Bengal Club Vs Jaganath Fishermen

U. S. Milo Arrives In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): The S.S. "Kehrea' arrived here on September 3 with 9,000 tons of milo from the U.S.A. Out of this consignment 8,000 tons have been allotted to the Madras Government and the rest to Mysore

Indian Military Recovers 200 Converts

AMRITSAR, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): batch of 200 Harijans, who were converted to Islam and were recovered by the Indian military from the districts of Lyallpur, Montgomery and Sialkot have arrived here as refugees.

POONA RACES

JANE JIGAR MAKES SUSTAINED EFFORT IN SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday Sept. 4.

Allowing stable-companion, Golden Horn to set a hot pace till the distance, Jane Jigar put in a brilliant late effort to score comfortably the day's feature, the Southern Command cup at Poona today. The race was a fast run one and hence the winner cup the journey of nearly twelve furlongs in a record timing at the Poona course.

Neglected Philborough who was the last to leave the barrier in the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate and who trailed the field till midway put in a sensational run to hold Royal Mantle at bay. Ramal arrived late to relegate Parting Summer to the unremunerative fourth place. The heavily supported Snehprabha was in the fighting line but failed to respond close home. This one apparently was in need of a run and is likely to atone at an early date.

The Maharaya of Gwalior got a double in the day through the medium of Deepak Mahal and Maratha Mandir in their respective events. Both the Gwalior candidates had much to spare when passing below the wire.

The very much improved Caltex scored the day's concluding event, the first division of the Probynabad Plate as he wanted from the considerably supported Prospero. Many observers fail to understand why Pandu Khade lost his position on this good horse at half-way but he came with a devastating run on the outside in the home-stretch when making the futile effort. This spctacular run is an indication for his early success at Poona.

The following are the results:—

RACE RESULTS

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr N E D Pandole's GALATEA 8-12 Jagdesh 1
Mr W W Walker's MA CHERIE 8-12 Uttamsingh 2
Rao Saheb D K Parker's DUCHESS OF RAMGARH 8-12 S Chavan .. 3
Mrs. A L Hutson's DOWN SOUTH 8-12 N Dar 4
Not run: Sweetie Shah and Leading Lady
Won by Nk., 2 1/4, 3 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 33 2-5 secs. z
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by Buckley.

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir's BRAVE ANNA 8-12 Davis 1
Mrs. E A Forsyth's HAPPINESS 8-12 Mitchell 2
Mrs. Jal J Gazdar's MISS PRIMROSE 8-12 Chawan 3
Mrs. H McQuade's BELLA 8-12 McQuade 4
Not run: Moon Dust and Trunk Call.
Won by 1 1/2, 2 1/4, 6.
Time: 1 min. 33 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 11, and Rs 19.
Winner trained by G. L. Shinde.

THE A. HOYT PLATE—Div. II—Distance Furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Abbas's HIKMET 8-11 Aurobinda 1
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's BAAZ BAHADUR 8-12 Kheemsingh .. 2
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's AMAN 9-0 Purtusingh 3
Maharani Chimnabai's PRINCE VIJIT 8-6 P. Khade 4
Not run: My Pet, Belle d'Antibes, Super Charge, She s Nice.
Won by 1 3/4, Shd., 1 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 121. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE Div. II—Distance 1 Mile.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's MOULIN ROUGE 7-12 Sk. Ahmed 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's DASHERA 8-12 Deshmukh 2
Lady Sakina Chinoy's SHAMMA 8-12 B. Khade 3
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's DAISY TRIPPER 8-2 Purshottam 4
Not run: Atomic, Brilliant Sunshine Bahram Khan.
Won by 2, Nk., 2½.
Time: 1 min. 46 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12.
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

THE SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP —Distance about 1½ Miles.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's JANE JIGAR 8-3 Kheemsingh 1
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN HORN 7-5 Antoo, Y. 2
Maharani Chimnabai's STYLISH LADY 7-0 Shiba 3
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's MALAKEH 7-10 Jagdish 4
Not run: Jawahir.
Won by 1 1/4, 5, 2½.
Time: 2mins. 36 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 19 and Rs. 34.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.
H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Mrs. F. W. Northmore's PHILBOROUGH 9-3 Duncombe 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 8-7 Davis 2
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's RAMAL 7-7 Jagdish 3
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PARTING SUMMER 9-4 Uttamsingh 4
Not run: Doorani, Khan Saheb, Near Image, Jacqemont.
Won by 1/2, 3/4, 2 1/4.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 24 and Rs. 21.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE TRIAL PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK MAHAL 9-4 Kasbekar 1
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's SISTER VINCENT 7-4 Shiba 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's QUALITY 7-11 Damodar 3
Maharani Seeta Devi's LAXMI VILAS 9-3 P. Khade 4
Not run: Namdar.
Won by 2 3/4, 2, 4 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 41 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 29 and Rs. 33.
Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE A. HOYT PLATE Div. I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's MARATHA MANDIR 8-9 Kasbekar 1
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's SHUBH LUXMI 8-8 S. Chavan 2
Mr. Diamond's FREEWILL 9-1 B. Khade 3
Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-1 N. Dar 4
Not run: Chin Up, Cherry Brandy, Akash Deep, Bronzewing, Mr. O. K.
Won by 1 1/4, Shd., 1.
Time: 1 min. 30 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 29.
Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE Div. I—Distance 1 Mile.

M/s. Currim Rahim and R. S. Mistry's CALTEX 8-6 Damodar 1
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 9-0 P. Khade 2
Mr. F. S. Kerr's TURF STAR 8-9 N. Dar 3
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's STAR IN A MILLION 8-10 Medhe G. 4
Not run: Taslaroon.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 53.
Winner trained by Ghista.

EAST ENGLAND BASES FOR U. S. AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (Reuter): An official spokesman of the United States Air Force said last night that in view of the proximity of the major American airfields in Germany to the Soviet zone, eastern England had taken Germany's place as the major overseas training ground and the spearhead of the United States Strategic Air Force.

He was commenting on reports that American 'superfortress' bombers would be based on England for the next ten years.

This (United States) spearhead in Britain was likely to be maintained for as long as the cold war and the present technological limitations last, the spokesman said.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The next session of the Indian Economic Conference will be held in December, 1948 under the Presidentsheip of Dr. J. C. Sinha, Senior Professor of Economics Presidency College Calcutta.

POONA RACES

Tuesday's Handicap

POONA, Sept. 4.

Following are the Handicaps for the Fourth Day of the Poona Races to be held on Tuesday September 7.

The Monsoon Cup —10F

Deepark Mahal 10-3, Laxmi Vilas 10-2; Sireon 10-0 Priorate 9-10 Corisande 9-8; First Royalty 9-6; Royal Jester 9-4; Taisch 8-13; Quality 8-10; Flying Home 8-8; Pravina 8-1; Jawahir 8-0; Pixie Party 8-0; Star of Mahad 7-11; Aziz 7-10; Glosy Moon 7-8; Kunigal Star 7-4; Malayan 7-0; Je Reviens (Late Laxmi Devi in England) 7-0; Ma'maselle (late Chapala in England) 7-0;

The R. Higgins Plate—7 F.

Truman 9-4; Tomcat 9-3; Irish Right 9-3; Boop's Fancy 9-3; Raj Doot 9-2; Bhopal Star 9-2; Dragon Seed 9-1; Dilnar 9-0; Big Bnaze 8-12; Rim Jhim 8-11; New Moon 8-11; Find Out 8-9; Navvara 8-3; Golden Horn 8-0; Morton Daisy 8-13; His Majesty 7-11; Maid of Honour 7-10; Black Page 7-10; Stylish Lady 7-9; Churchill 7-9; Pride D'Antibes 7-8; Big Three 7-5; Windsor Park 7-4.

The Lonavla Plate —10 F

Ariel Mail 9-2; Nirvana 9-0; Little Caesar 8-13; Rolls Royce 8-11; Dolly 8-11; Courage 8-9; Happy Go Lucky 8-9; Shah Jehan 8-8; D Day 8-5; Fast Worker 8-5; Chin-Up 9-4; Bashir 8-2; Coeur D'Or 8-2; Damayanti 7-13; Bhisnma 7-13 Fashion Parade 7-11; Army and Navy 7-10; O. K. 7-10; Vveen Boy 7-10; Mardian 7-7; Vallant Prince 7-6.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys (With Allowances).

The Dehu Plate—10 F.

Prospero 9-4; Blue Lotus 9-1; Star In A Million 9-0; Taslaroon 9-0; Nicotine 8-13; Bellemere 8-13; Turf Star 8-13; Patnan 8-13, Lalaji 8-13; Ruby 8-13; Court Dancer 8-11; Caltex 8-10; Torrent 8-9; Briocne 8-8; Dasnera 8-5; Shamma 8-5; Brilliant Sunshine 8-2; Lummary 8-1; Ginger Lady 8-0; Daisy Trippsr 7-9; Yipee 7-6; Miss Rutty 7-6 Robin Adair 7-2.

The Monamed Mustapha Talik Plate (Div I) —6 F.

Tolstar 9-4; Esmail Pasha 9-2; Princess Marnock 9-0; Flying Jester 8-10; Ajinkya Tara II 8-4; Majestic 8-3; Celeste 8-3; Veera 8-2; Interlaken 8-0; Pirkhan 7-12.

The Mohammed Mustapha Talib Plate (Div. II) —6 F.

Sonnet 9-0 Who's That 8-11; Kashmira 8-11; Miss Prestige 8-11; Bold Choice 8-10; My Choice 8-9; Eleen 8-9 Lakshmi Devi 8-7; Mukti 8-7; Maha Nanda 8-6; Delphinelle 8-2; Mon Ami 7-11; Sugar Palm 7-10; Home Spun 7-7.

To be ridden on Even Terms by Apprentice Jockeys, who have not ridden ten or more winners.

The Induri Plate (Div. I) —8 F.

Little John 9-0; Aan Baan 9-0 Bavaji 9-0; Hind Vijay 9-0; Gwalior Express 9-0; Pratapgarh 9-0; Moonglow 9-0; Crescent 9-0; Just Wait 9-0; Miss Primrose 8-11; Trunk Call 8-11.

The Induri Plate (Div. II) —8 F.

Wet Bob 9-0; King Sheridan 9-0; Sir Galhad 9-0; King's Star 9-0; Masrullah 9-0; Sinhgarh 9-0; Fair Deal 9-0; Prince Jehangir 9-0; Prove It 9-0 Bentex 9-0 Golden Hind 8-11; Duchess of Ramgarh 8-11;

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprantice Jockeys (With Allowances).

Mohammedan Sporting's Narrow Victory

CUTTACK, Sept. 4.

In an Exhibition match today Mohammedan Sporting of Calcutta defeated the Orissa Olympic Association Eleven by one goal to nil. The goal was scored by Saieed. Pressure was great on the Orissa but due to the efforts of Rajani, The Goalkeeper, and the defence of Kamayya and Enayet the visiting team was not able to increase their score.

Searches End In Recovery Of Guns

CALICUT, Sept. 4 (A.P.I.): Forty-eight muzzle-loading guns have been recovered as a result of extensive searches conducted by police in several interior villages of Kottayam taluk (North Malabar).

MOUNT HIBOKHIBOK ERUPTING

MANILA, Sept. 3, (UPA): At least 15,000 inhabitants of Camiguin Island, where Mount Hibokhibok is in violent eruption, have been evacuated by mercy ships to places of safety. Rescue work is continuing with all available vessels being commandered for this purpose.

Unofficial reports reaching Manilla from the disaster area said that some ships were taking the evacuees to Bohol, north of Camiguin, but the majority of the fleeing islanders were being taken to northern Mindanao where Government agencies, civic organisations and private homes were taking care of them.

Hundreds of families on trucks and afoot were moving away in a steady stream from towns near Hibokhibok, converging on the shores to await transport. Due to lack of shelter many were standing in the open by the sea.

Hibokhibok continued belching lava, fire and smoke with accompanying earth tremors. The intensity of the quake was reported felt in Cebu City, presumably due to the eruption.

In Surigao, on the Mindanao mainland north-east of Camiguin, the quake injured more than 20 persons and damaged 50 houses.

GANGA FLOOD LEVEL RISING

25 Villages Around Benares Under Water

BENARES Sept. 3 (API): The flood level of river Ganga near Benares is still rising. The water level crossed 242 feet mark this evening.

About 25 villages around Benares on the bank of Ganga have been inundated by flood water.

A tug belonging to P.W.D. and about 10 small boats under the charge of a Deputy Collector have been despatched today for relief work in the flood affected areas.

PARLIAMENT SESSION EXTENDED BY TWO DAYS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (API).—At the suggestion of the leader of the House, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Parliament today decided to extend the current session by two days, that is Monday and Tuesday.

FEEBLE RAINFALL IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday:

For the third day only feeble rainfall was recorded over the Tansa lake, though in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. this morning Bombay had nearly 1.5 inches and cloud-burst continued to occur at intervals in the city since early Saturday morning.

Only 16 cents of rain fell in Tansa, while Vehar and Tulsi reservoirs recorded 20 and 22 cents. The water levels of all three remained practically the same, falsifying hopes that the nine feet deficit in Tansa would be reduced by the gathering monsoon.

The Santa Cruz Observatory said this afternoon that monsoon continued to be moderate along the coast and was likely to strengthen. Bombay, it was stated, was likely to have fairly frequent showers in the next 36 hours.

Marmagoa recorded the heaviest rainfall in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. this morning and had 4 inches, while Mahableshwar and Juhu had each and inch. In the same period Santa Cruz had 75 cents.

Bombay's rainfall deficit today was placed at 2.5 inches, nearly 55.7 inches having been recorded since June 1.

CZECH POLICE MUST JOIN SOKOLS

PRAGUE, Sept. 4, (Reuter): The whole Czechoslovakia police force must join the Sokol (national sports organisation) Col. Havle Chief of Physical Training in the Czechoslovak Security Police announced today.

Members of Trade Unions and other Communist-led organisations are already joining the Sokol in response to the Government's recent call for its re-organisation.

This followed anti-Government demonstrations by some Sokol members during the organisation's 11th festival in July.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

COMPOSITE STADIUM AGAIN—SIMPLE PROBLEM OF COOPERAGE—DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY—GOVERNMENT'S DUTY—PREMIER SOCCER CHALLENGERS—OUR GYMKHANAS SHOULD NOTE — WATCH THEM—RATLAM MAHARAJA'S ENTERPRISE—TO SUIT EVERY POCKET.

It is gratifying to hear that the sporting bodies who had approached the Government of Bombay for allocation of playing grounds for themselves on a permanent basis, have now arrived at a unanimous decision in regard to the use of the Cooperage and the Lloyds Recreation Ground offered to them by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder our Minister for Health and P.W.D.

In a meeting at the Cooperage on Wednesday last, they authorised the WIFA and the BPHA to negotiate with the Minister-in-Charge for allocation of the two grounds referred to above primarily to the said associations for final distribution among all the claimants

SIMPLE PROBLEM OF COOPERAGE

The case of the Cooperage is a simple one. The Football Association will use and maintain it as before. Athletics will also continue to be held there. That means the arrangement recently arrived at between the WIFA and the BPHA for their joint-use of the Cooperage falls through. Although this is against the financial interest of both these bodies they have sportingly agreed to stand by the old arrangement—just to help and encourage athletics in the City. But, according to the new plan, both athletics and hockey will be staged at both the grounds alternately for which suitable arrangements will be made

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY

The plan for the Reclamation ground is a big one. Hockey, lawn tennis, badminton, table tennis, boxing, athletics, cycling, aquatics and Indian games like hu-tu-tu will be accommodated. Each one will have a plot for itself. I understand most of the associations will be prepared to shoulder the responsibility of preparing their own play grounds, etc. and maintain them. Those who will not be able to do so will have to depend on the Hockey Association to provide for them as best as they can. And if the BPHA cannot help them, they must do what they can and of the bargain.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

I hope the Government will now approve of the plans and the arrangements arrived at by the associations, and sanction a long lease on an equitable rental. Dr. Gilder wants to be saved from the bother of frequent requests from the sporting bodies for allotment of grounds. Here is an opportunity for him to clinch the issue once for all. The associations have accommodated themselves on the two grounds offered by him and they are not asking for too much. As a matter of fact the plan has left little room for expansion in the future. It was actually pointed out at the meeting that these were the minimum requirements of the associations

Now it is for Shri Morarji Desai, our Home and Revenue Minister, who had thrown out a challenge to the sporting bodies to place before the Government an agreed scheme to have the plans sanctioned by them. I sincerely trust he will succeed.

PREMIER SOCCER CHALLENGERS

The premier soccer tournament of Western India the Rovers Cup will commence at the Cooperage on Tuesday next. After the abrupt termination of the competition owing to the unfortunate collapse of one of the temporary stands, I was afraid that the up-country teams, particularly from Calcutta may not come here again. But I am agreeably surprised to find that more up-country teams wanted to join the lists than the WIFA could accommodate

Actually there are three teams from Calcutta, Mohan Bagan who were bitterly disappointed last season, have been persuaded to make the journey again. The team which won the IFA Shield this season will be here. And they will be further strengthened by the players who had gone to London for the Olympic Games. It remains to be seen who can stop them from achieving their long-cherished object, our blue riband, this time.

OUR GYMKHANAS SHOULD NOTE

Our old friends, the Mohammedan Sporting, the former holders of the Cup, are also coming. As they are League Champions of Calcutta this season, they may be depended upon to take a lot of beating. It is worthy of note that this club has now opened its doors to non-Muslims and there will be a few of them in their combination. How slow Bombay moves in this respect?

But the team which may prove to be the Dark Horse of the tournament is young Rajasthan from Bengal. In the I.F.A. Shield they not only eliminated the Bombay team, but upset the apple-cart of the redoubtable Mohammedan Sporting as well. Who knows they may not spring some surprises here as well?

WATCH THEM!

Another old friend of ours, the Bangalore Muslims,—they are still Muslims in name and cosmopolitan in composition—are visiting again. They were the first Indian—and civilian,—side to lift the Rovers Cup. They won it twice as far back as 1936 and 1937. But after that their guests for the coveted trophy have remained unfruitful. We should not be at all surprised however, if they make a bold bid for it again this year.

A team which will need a good deal of watching are the young Athletes from Chaibasa, Bihar. They were narrowly beaten by Trades, our local Champions, last year on a rain-sodden ground. But they made such an excellent impression by their initial display that everybody felt sympathetic towards them. Chances are that they might meet their old rivals again this year Then it will be a struggle worth going a long way to see.

RATLAM MAHARAJA'S ENTERPRISE

Delhi is sending two teams in the Delhi Youngmen and Raisina. From what we have seen and heard of them they will be hard nuts to crack. The teams from Allahabad and Kamptee are also expected to figure prominently in the tournament. It is rather unfortunate that they will be pitted against the redoubtable Mohun Bagan or Mohammedan Sporting in the very second round.

But I should not overlook the possibilities of the M.B.F.A. whom I have deciphered as Madhya Bharat Football Association. I am not sure, however, whether it is correct or not. This team is being sponsored by the young Maharaja of Ratlam He is a keen soccer player himself and took coaching recently under the great Hommy Walker in England. He may open a surprise packet or two.

TO SUIT EVERY POCKET

There is not the least doubt that the competition will be a highly attractive one, although we shall greatly miss the British services element a good deal. Their absence cannot be helped. Indeed, their presence in a free India would be an anomaly. Even though the matches will be mainly between purely Indian sides they will be sufficiently interesting for all.

The W.I.F.A. has done well to keep the gate charges low It is a wiser policy to have a packed ground every day at cheaper rates than have it half full at higher prices. I have every hope that they will be well-repaid for their boldness.

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Let The Best Ships Get The Trade

YEARS ago, John Stuart Mill, the great English economist, wrote: 'Neither one person nor any number of persons is warranted in saying to another human creature of ripe years that he shall not do with his life, for his own benefit, what he chooses to do with it'. If the world is ever to become healthy and wealthy once more, that old doctrine must be applied in our daily lives.

What has all this, it may be asked, to do with ships? The answer in that the seas are free, and shipping should be carried on without let or hindrance, leaving those who can build and operate ships most efficiently and most cheaply to do so. We all have special aptitudes. Every nation should make its best contribution to the world's prosperity by doing its best with its talents.

This doctrine was preached recently by a friend of mine, Mr. Harvey Klemmer, Economic Adviser to the United States Maritime Commission. He was discussing the future of shipping. "There was never any reason to assume", he remarked, referring to the post-war world, "that we—that is, the Americans—would be able to run all the ships built during the war any more than we could fly all the planes or use all the equipment built in other categories. The bulk of our ships, like billions of dollars' worth of other materials, must be written off as a war expenditure"

PRODUCTION IN LINE WITH A NATION'S ECONOMY

In his opinion, it was not desirable that the United States should build and operate the world's shipping, any more than it was desirable that Britain should build the world's automobiles. It is his view that the United States will continue to build and operate some ships, and Britain will no doubt continue to build some motor-cars, but neither is likely to displace the other from the positions 'which are the result of economic forces exerted over a period of many years'.

That, I think, is sound commonsense. It fits in with another argument, the argument of needs: the United States needs railways and automobiles, and aeroplanes, because it is a land of vast distances, whereas Britain is a small and overcrowded island, the highways of which are the seas: to Britain, the building and operation of ships is not a luxury but a necessity.

The British people would be imprisoned, unable to trade with the United States, Canada, or any other country, if they could not use the seas freely and efficiently. The sea is in their blood. It is their inheritance. Every normal boy in the British Isles wants to go to sea. Never was that more true than it is today, when lads tumble over each other to join the Royal Navy or the Merchant Service.

Shipping is the most basic of all the basic industries of the British people, and Government, pledged to nationalise other basic industries, has had the wisdom to leave shipowners, as well as shipbuilders, a large measure of freedom. What has been the sequel?

The gap due to the losses of war will already have been filled by the time the ships now building in the yards of Britain and Northern Ireland have been completed and are ready for sea. That is no mean triumph because over one-quarter of the ships now building are for overseas customers—that is, for shipowners in foreign countries, as well as the Dominions, who know a good ship when they see one, and want the best ships they can obtain at the cheapest price.

So, as Mr. Harvey Klemmer has admitted, if the normal economic forces are allowed their head, British shipping will soon be on its legs again while of the tonnage built in the United States, in a splendid drive for victory in the Battle of the Seas, about four-fifths will prove redundant. And this is the proper state of affairs—I speak, not as an Englishman, but as a shipping man. That does not mean that American shipping will disappear from the trade routes. Not at all. But it does mean that there will not be as many ships flying the Stars and Stripes as was at one time thought possible, if not probable.

I am reminded of a story of a captain of a merchant ship and the chief engineer. They often discussed which did the more important job At last, they agreed to change places. The captain went down to the engine-room, and the chief engineer climbed up to the bridge. After some time, the captain signalled to the bridge. "What's the matter, Bill, I can't get the old hooker to move".

"Oh", came the reply from the engineer on the bridge", "she has been aground for the last quarter of an hour".

The captain and the chief engineer were each good at his particular task. And so it is with nations. Each has its special aptitudes, and it is in the interests of the whole world that they should be given freedom. so long as they do not injure their neighbours.

What the world needs is more elbow room—a sweeping away of everything that impedes international trade. Each community should be at liberty to do what it can do best. and thus serve humanity. That is not a popular doctrine at the moment, when the tendency is to put shackles on trade as well as shipping

Shipping is essentially an international industry The seas have no boundaries, and ships should be able to sail where they will without any restrictions, so that producers and consumers may obtain the most efficient services at the cheapest rate.

That means that ships should compete against ships, each in its own trade, the best one getting the goods, or the passengers, as the case may be.

Nationalism applied to shipping is a denial of Nature's law, and, as such, it never succeeds in the long run We, in Britain, tried the experiment for many years when the Navigation Laws were in force. We reserved what would now be called Empire trade to British ships.

The result was that British shipping, being protected against competition, became a by-word for inefficiency. Not only were the ships not of the best design and construction, but the officers and men were notorious for their slackness.

At last, at the suggestion of the Government of the United States, and in face of the opposition of short-sighted British shipowners, the Navigation Laws were repealed. All restrictions on trade were swept away. This was the tonic which British shipping needed.

That has been the experience of every nation which has tried, on various pretexts, to protect its shipping against fair and square competition It does not pay.

So I hope I am not too optimistic in believing that, in the long run, producers and consumers everywhere will demand the greatest possible freedom of the seas and of the ports, every ship, whatever its flag, receiving equality of treatment everywhere, with the result that the most efficient ships will get the passengers or cargoes, and the peoples of the world will be the better off, because sea-transport will cost them less than it would do otherwise.

There is another argument that I must deal with. It is said that each nation must have ships in case of war. That is, of course, nonsense Ships cannot use the seas in time of war unless they are guarded by men-of-was with attendant aircraft. The two world wars proved the vulnerability of merchant ships when attacked by mine, U-boat, or bomber To send merchant ships to sea without adequate defence is to offer them up as sacrifices. Lives are lost as well as ships and no one is the better off

There are many other arguments which I could give in support of my plea for free ships and free ports If we Britons carry by sea American or Canadian goods. we are able to buy things which Americans or Canadians can make better or sell cheaper than we can make them ourselves In the best year, these earnings of British shipping amounted to £300,000,000, and the bill was settled by the shipment of goods of that value to the British Isles It seems to me a sensible arrangement

Finally if the American people will lower their tariffs, and leave their shipping free to find its own level, world trade will be facilitated Tariffs, subsidies, and all other forms of nationalism are the very devil, and never more disastrous than at this moment, when the world needs. above all freedom to trade without let or hindrance, so that the standard of living in all countries may be raised All that I have said may be denounced as old-fashioned nonsense, but it is, in fact, old-fashioned truth. as events will show I am convinced in coming months.

As Mr Harvey Klemmer has said, to the Americans, automobiles, and to the British people ships. the best-designed, the best-built and the best-manned ships, so that they may carry goods and passengers as quickly as cheaply, and as safely as they can be carried.

And so, my final words are. let the best ships get the trade As Rudyard Kipling once declared, 'transportation is civilisation', and, in the present state of the world. we need ample means of sea-transport.

"Shipping is the most basic of all the basic industries of the British people", says Archibald Hurd, the great British authority on shipping, and, in urging "the greatest freedom of the seas and of the ports", he advances convincing arguments that the peoples of the world would be better off if the nations agreed to let the best ships carry the world's trade in accordance with merit and capacity to provide the world with the best and most speedy service.

SCHOOLBOYS EXPLORE FAR AWAY LANDS

By Helen Ast

THE white spot in the middle of the map of Newfoundland has recently decreased a little in size, thanks to the results obtained by the latest expedition of the Public Schools Exploring Society. It was the ninth expedition since the Society was formed in 1932, and the sixth to Newfoundland.

The members of this expedition, 72 boys of 16 to 19 years old, pupils of secondary schools, cadets, and members of youth organisations in Britain. not only explored hitherto unvisited parts of the interior and examined fauna, flora and geological formations; they also carried out an expert survey of about 200 square miles of unmapped territory. A detailed map of the area, with lakes, rivers, and elevations, properly prepared with theodolite and plane-table; geological specimens; and a collection of animals and plants, when were handed over to the British Museum, were the tangible results of these activities

The leader of the expedition, which was the first since the war, was Commander Murray Levick, the founder of the Society, under whose leadership previous expeditions had been undertaken. Commander Levick, the founder of the Society, under whose leadership previous expeditions had been undertaken. Commander Levick took part in Scott's last expedition to the South Pole.

INTO THE WILDERNESS

The boys, accompanied by naval officers and officers of the British Engineering Corps, students of natural science, and two doctors, and equipped with the most up-to-date scientific instruments, disembarked at St. John's capital of Newfoundland, from their ship "Nova Scotia". An official reception by the Governor of the island was followed by a short journey, by rail and car, across virgin country; and then the party was left to find its way alone in a wilderness where no human being had ever set foot.

Heavily loaded, the boys first rowed their boats up a river and then made their way up hill and down dale to where the tents of the main encampment were to be pitched. In addition to technical equipment, tents, cooking utensils, and personal luggage, they had to take with them enough provisions for the duration of the expedition; it was a heavy load, although reduced to a minimum by careful calculation of food values.

From the main encampment reconnaissance parties were sent out, and individual groups penetrated with their instructors further into the interior, in various directions, on their different tasks. These were a geographical survey; astronomical and meteorological observations; short-wave radio experiments; and botanical, ornithological, and geological investigations. The rigours of the weather and violent storms and rainstorms made work difficult; from time to time it was also found necessary to use pistols to drive off elk. The groups kept in touch with each other by radio; the main encampment was also in dailyradio contact with London and Canada.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES

After nine weeks, the boys returned to St. John's. They had all grown and put on weight. Many of the boys had missed the beginning of the school term; and in order not to lose still more, they had to be brought home by air.

So far 500 boys have taken part in these expeditions, three of which have already been to Lapland. A number of the boys came from what are called public schools, which were formerly available only to the sons of wealthy or eminent families, but are now more easy of access to poorer but gifted scholars. Half of those that took part in this first post-war expedition were from secondary schools, and the Public Schools Exploring Societty is now called the British Schools Exploring Society. In this way the foundation-stone of a popular British youth movement of a novel character has been laid.

It is being more and more generally realised, by individuals and voluntary organisations desirous of giving moral and financial support to meritorious institutions concerned with the education of youth, that this enterprise affords a unique opportunity to develop the faculties of the mind.

If the boys themselves see in such an expedition the fulfilment of a secret wish, the chance of participating in adventures hitherto experienced only in books, their teachers see much more in it. They see in it the possibility of creating a new generation of scientists, naturalists. and explorers, who can be expected to maintain the traditional leadership of Britain in this field.

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

More than this, the teachers realise the value of these expeditions as a means of forming the characters, of training the minds and bodies of their youthful charges.

Nowhere is there greater scope for the spirit of enterprise and comradeship; for the exercise of patience and self-control; for steadfastness and physical endurance in the most gruelling circumstances.

Here are a few dozen boys living together hundreds of miles away from the nearest civilised community, dependent entirely on themselves, doing their own cooking and washing, engaged in work of a scientific nature, and obeying the orders of their superiors.

The chief patron of the British Schools Exploring Society is the Duke of Gloucester, as the representative of the Royal family. The active supporters of the Society include a number of prominent scientists and officers in Britain's Navy. Army and Air Force.

MIDWAY BETWEEN SWEDES AND REDS

By Colonel Bernt Balchen

A FAMED POLAR EXPLORER, THE WRITER WAS UNTIL RECENTLY PRESIDENT OF NORWEGIAN AIRLINES (DET NORSKE LUFTARTSELSKAP). DURING THE WAR HE COMMANDED A SPECIAL U. S. AIR CORPS DETACHMENT ASSIGNED TO THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES FOR COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORWEGIAN UNDERGROUND. HE FLEW ADM. RICHARD E. BIRD'S PLANE TO THE SOUTH POLE ON THE FIRST SUCH FLIGHT IN 1929 AND HAS SPENT 10 WINTERS IN THE POLAR AREAS. HIS WIFE IS THE WELL-KNOWN NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPERWOMAN BESS ENGELBRECHTSEN

The great question about Scandinavia to-day is: Where do the Scandinavian countries stand in regard to Moscow and the West?

The answer is not simple. There are several complexities derived from local conditions that often bring contradictory views on the same question in the three Scandinavian countries.

Some of these views may look insignificant to the world—but living here in close proximity to the Iron Curtain changes values considerably.

On the Scandinavian peninsula, which is divided lengthwise with Norway on the Atlantic seaboard and Sweden facing the Baltic, and with Finland and Russia across that sea, great differences of opinion over international participation have certainly come out in the last couple of months.

It seems quite clear considering the current composition of the different governments—particularly in Sweden—that the only way a Scandinavian bloc could be formed would be on terms which would have no military value to either side and certainly afford no protection or security against possible invasion.

Widened Rift

The three Scandinavian premiers have set forth their support of unified collaboration in several meetings in Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen and this placard has been held up each time to the outside world. However, the details—how to breathe life into such a plan—were always carefully avoided. In fact, on returning home, the Premiers would take up where they left before going to the meeting, reaffirm their policies and yet drift still further apart in their views.

Here is the main difficulty: Norway and Denmark are on one side of the fence and Sweden on the other.

Norway and Denmark feel that a Scandinavian defense bloc must necessarily be part of a larger and effective system of alliances. However it will be recalled that Sweden managed to remain neutral during the last war. This certainly gave the Allies many advantages—more than having had Sweden entirely crushed under the Nazi boot.

Today the Swedes still believe that neutrality can be and should be kept at all costs in future conflict. Sweden seems to be willing to enter into a formal military alliance with Norway provided that the Norwegians would not enter into any negotiations and agreements with other nations. In other words Sweden does not with its current government like to see Norway enter into any agreement with Great Britain or the United States.

This attitude which is one of the ultimate importance has caused a lot of ill feeling in Norway and more or less put the Swedes in the doghouse there.

In Norway the large majority of the people is oriented to the West. The Government clearly has expressed its viewpoints through foreign minister Halvard Lange's speeches which caused such a sensational reaction in Sweden because of their straightforwardness.

Equal Status

The Norwegian Government, the Labour Party—which is the leading political party to-day—and the Labour Federation denounce the Communist party. A Communist in Norway is more or less considered in the same class as a "Quisling" in other words not a well-received member of society.

Although it may not be wise of Norway just now to rush into an alliance which the Swedes would get jittery about, it may be better at the present time for Norway to request military assistance and offer alliance to the west powers, even at the expense of offending a nervous Sweden.

There is one fact that cannot be escaped and that is: Norway holds a key position in the control of the north Atlantic.

The last war certainly proved that Norway was just as important to the Allies for security as the Low Countries.

Norway has no choice between being an Atlantic or a Scandinavian power; it is both.

It is therefore not practicable to discuss the Swedish proposal of Scandinavian neutrality, it has no reality in this present world of ours.

AMERICA MUST FIGHT RUSSIA BEFORE SHE GROWS TOO STRONG

(Continued From Page 3)

hidden away in this Zone which could be used to increase production. I know where a lot of stuff is I could tell."

By now Herr Wolfert had not much sympathy left for the Russians. "They publish a great deal in their papers about the shiploads of grain which they send into Germany. The other day I sat down with paper and pencil and figured out that, all told, the Russians had sent in so much grain that they can provide *everyone* in our zone for one year with one slice of bread every third day. That is not much, is it?"

RUSSIAN SEQUESTRATION.

He is very nervous about the continuing sequestration of private property. "Any plant employing more than 50 workers with a basic capitalisation of more than 100,000 marks and a turnover of more than 350,000 marks will sooner or later be socialised; that is, the S.E.D. will take it over.

In the meantime, they take over plants of perfectly honest and decent citizens just because a member of their family was in the Nazi party. These people are told that they can no longer enter their own businesses—and that is that."

I asked Wolfert if he feared that his business would be taken away from him, too. He answered, "There is no doubt about it. It's just a question if the Russians will have the time." and, after a significant pause, he went on: "After all, there can be no doubt that sooner or later the United States and the Russians will have to fight it out."

HOPEFUL OF WAR.

He has very definite ideas as to the way this war should be fought, and especially about Germany's role within the rearmament programme of the U.S. "The industrial potential of Western Germany is still almost intact. We have steel there and coal. Give us a little time and we'll make all the arms America will need."

He thought no time was to be lost. "After all, ten years from now the Russians will be too powerful for the Americans." He himself professed not to care one way or the other. He could get along with the Russians, too, he said. But a minute later he added: "I hope you won't breathe a word of what I have told you. I have trouble enough anyhow. Only a few weeks ago I was thrown out of my house on a few hours notice. Some minor Russian officer who brought his family along with him needed more space."

I mentioned the fact that his factory was working for the Russians and that he undoubtedly had good connections. He shook his head. "No general can help you if a lieutenant has an order of evacuation. Still, I won't complaint. After all, I did not lose much. You still can get things out of a confiscated apartment right under the noses of the Russians."

WAR MUST COME SOON!

Wolfert's idea that the United States should make war soon or Russia would be too strong is shared by most everyone in Germany. And, at least once every month, a rumour turns up that such a war is impending. While I travelled through the Zone, many people believed that right after the harvest the trouble would start. When I asked if there were any indications of it, I was told that there was no reason for the Russians to dismantle more factories and take them into Soviet Russia if it were not for their fear of war.

Many Germans believe that while the war is unavoidable, it will not take place in Germany but "Somewhere in Asia." This, of course, is wishful thinking. The Nazis tell everybody who wants to listen that they soon will be needed again by either side. In this connection, a Rusian order that every former German officer must report once a month to the Kommandatura has taken on new meaning.

Those Russians who mix with the Germans assure everybody that there will be no war. Nobody believes that. Everybody thinks that the United States will win the next war—hands down!

The Song Of The Queue

(With Apologies To Thomas Hood)

As he thought it better to go
By bus than by tram or train.
In a bus stop queue a man did stand,
Awaiting his turn—in vain!
Stand! Stand! Stand!
For an hour or so, mark you!
Till, clearing his throat, he stretched out his hand
And crooned this "Song of the Queue".

"Wait! Wait! Wait!
While my watch is ticking fast;
And wait—wait—wait,
Till my office time is past!
What a fool I was to curse
The B.B. and G.I.P.!
Could any service be worse
Than this of the B.E.S.T.?

"Wait—wait—wait,
As for rain waits the thirsty soil;
Wait—wait—wait
Till the blood begins to boil!
Shall I scream or sigh or groan?
Shall I groan or sigh or scream?
O wha is the use?
I might as well sleep
And board a bus in a dream!

"O City Fathers dear,
Gliding past in cars, with your wives!
'Tis not merely time we're wasting here,
We're wasting our very lives!
Stand—stand—stand,
For an hour at least, look you!—
How would you like to leave your cars
And join us in this queue?

"Ah! here comes something as rare
As a hippopotamus!
For unless mine eyes deceive,
This is an empty bus.....
It is an empty bus,
But oh! what a cruel jest
To find it won't take any of us:
It is a bus ON TEST!

"As said long ago the Bard,
To say now, 'They also serve
Who only stand and wait',
Would surely need some nerve!
For more than one long hour
To stand and to wait like me
Is neither to serve nor be served—
'Tis sheer agony!

"Wait—wait—wait,
Till one loses all count of time!
And wait—wait—wait,
Like a convict in quod for his crime!
Shall I sigh or groan or scream?
Shall I scream or groan or sigh?
No, what is the use? The only course
Is to wait here till I die!"—

As he thought it better to go
By bus than by tram or train,
In a bus stop queue a man did stand,
Awaiting his turn—in vain!
Stand! stand! stand!
For an hour or more, mind you!
Till, clearing his throat, he stretched out his hand—
Would there were more like him in the land!—
And crooned this "Song of the Queue".

Philip Furtado.

Science Helps Reduce Food Wastage

During the present period of shortages it is more important than ever to avoid any unnecessary wastage of food This fact is again emphasised by the recent report of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

In Britain attention to the effective utilization of food supplies has been given for a long time As early as 1917 during World War I, the Government set up the Food Investigation Organization of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research It covers the broad fields of research on the properties of foodstuffs, their storage, transport and processing, that lie between primary production on the one hand and nutrition on the other. The following problems receive special consideration: quality in foodstuffs: reduction of wastage of all sorts: improvement in the storage and preservation of home-grown foods and in the handling of fish

Wartime Research

During World War II, the resources of the organization were devoted almost entirely to the development of various dehydrated foods for civilian and military uses. It was inevitable that research should have been mainly directed to investigations of a short range character during the war, and there was, therefore, a clear need for a complete reconstruction of the programme of the organization at the end of the war in order to restore a wide range of research.

The broad aim of the work of the organization is to assist in the task of improving the feeding of the community. Advances in the knowledge of the properties and behaviour of foodstuffs lie at the root of progress over the whole field, irrespective of particular problems connected with the storage, transport or preservation of food which, at any given moment, may assume practical importance or urgency. Both the advancement of basic knowledge and the solution of specific practical problems must, therefore, be part of the programme.

Continued close co-operation with the Ministry of Food will not only ensure valuable guidance as to the priorities which should be attached to investigations in different parts of the field of research, but the concern of the Ministry in securing the practical applications of the results of research is likely to enhance the effectiveness of their use. Close collaboration with other bodies engaged in the study of the storage, transport or processing of foodstuffs is to be continued

A Healthy Balance

Great progress has already been made towards the restoration of a healthy balance in the work both as regards its scope and its range as the report for 1946 shows. New emphasis is placed upon investigations which are likely to throw light upon the most effective utilization of various classes of foodstuffs, especially meat

In collaboration with the Agricultural Research Council, increased attention is being given to researches on vegetables, particularly the potato This work is carried out in the Low Temperature Station for Research at Cambridge (which deals with meat and other animal products, except fish, fruit and vegetables) and in the Ditton Laboratory, East Malling (which is mainly concerned with investigating the transport, storage, handling and processing of fruit and vegetables).

There are two small laboratories at the Covent Garden fruit and vegetable market and at the Smithfield meat market in London for investigations on the distribution of perishable products These market laboratories were closed during the war, but reopened in 1946.

Preservation Of Fish

Home-caught fish can make a most valuable contribution to Britain's food supplies especially at the present time of meat shortage, and high priority is given to the programme of research on fish to be carried out for the Food Investigation Organization by its Torry Research Station at Aberdeen. This station is engaged exclusively on problems concerned with the handling, storage and processing of fish and fish by-products; it maintains its own vessel for catching fish for experimental purposes. Pioneering researches on the preservation of fish by freezing were carried out before the war and the freezing and cold storage of both herrings and white fish has now reached the commercial stage.

Other investigations relate to smoke-curing of fish, salt-curing of herrings, and utilization of fish in dried forms Dehydrated fish will make possible improvements in diets deficient in high-grade protein, particularly in countries where other methods of fish-processing have not been developed. The station has been able to give considerable technical advice on the possibilities of improving and increasing the preservation of local catches, particularly by methods involving drying, to experts from the Colonies and from India.

By George Martin

ADDRESSING THE TECHNICAL PANEL OF SCIENTISTS OF THE FOOD MINISTRY IN NEW DELHI RECENTLY, MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM STRESSED THE VITAL NEED OF RESEARCH ON FOODSTUFFS IN THE ARTICLE BELOW. GEORGE MARTIN DESCRIBES WHAT SCIENTISTS IN BRITAIN HAVE ACHIEVED IN THIS FIELD, THE IMPORTANCE OF WHICH NEEDS NO EMPHASIS IN THESE DAYS OF WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN BRITAIN

Special Education A State Responsibility

ALL handicapped children in Britain are to be given as normal an education as possible.

The State has placed a definite responsibility on the local authorities to provide for them any special treatment which may be necessary. This work, which is directly under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Education stresses that new hopes for a good education and a useful future have indeed been given to the child who is blind, deaf, crippled epileptic, delicate in health, defective in speech, mentally subnormal or maladjusted. The keynote of the Education Act of 1944 was that they should be provided with the same benefits as their more fortunate brothers and sisters

CHILD GUIDANCE

Child guidance is not only accepted as a normal function of the school health service, but as part of education in its widest sense. Centres specialising in this work have grown from 34 to nearly 150 within the last few years.

A new technique has lately been applied to the educational treatment of partially sighted children. Hitherto it was considered best to preserve sight by saving the use of eyes. Special reading aids are now used to encourage and help such children to use their defective vision whenever possible. Four special schools are doing excellent pioneer work in this new method and results are encouraging

Defective conditions, of whatever nature, are no longer regarded as necessarily permanent. Unless a child is classified by experts as "ineducable", which is very rare, he is now regarded as capable of responding to special treatment

Science Casts New Light On Pre-History

(Continue From Page 6)

Stone Age and of the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron ages which succeeded it were all of the modern type. It is an impressive fact that men have not changed much physically in the last twenty thousand years though civilisation has arisen. When we go back for hundreds of thousands or years we certainly find beings quite unlike any existing races, but who must be regarded as human, since they used tools, and often fire, though so far as we know they had no art, and their tools were very crude.

The evolution of domestic plants and animals has been enormously quicker than that of man partly because men selected them deliberately, partly because the great change in their environment when they were domesticated subjected them to novel selective forces. In particular they are much more crowded than in nature, and have to acquire immunity against diseases due to overcrowding So one can follow the evolution of the domestic dog, cow, or pig much more easily than that of man

Perhaps the most remarkable of all scientific methods is the dating of ancient events by eclipse. The earliest date known is 2283 B C. In this year the sun was totally eclipsed at UR, in Iraq, and next year it was captured by the Elamites. The eclipse was supposed to have foretold the defeat. Homer, in the ODYSSEY records an eclipse of the sun when the hero Odysseus or Ulysses returned to his home in Ithaca after ten years' campaigning and nearly as long staying with Circe and Calypso. The last eclipse there visible was in 1178 B.C., so Troy must have been taken about 1190 B.C.

There are some of the ways in which science is influencing the study of human Pre-history. I only wish it were being applied as directly to politics in Britain.

A SISTER

A BROTHER

Govind: "The sun bit me!

* * *

Marathi-knowing people—especially the younger generation must be well acquainted with the name of Shri Paruji Narayan Misal, today's Grand Old Man of the Marathi Juvenile Literature, writes Brother Gangadhar Mahambre Paruji was born at Malvan in the Ratnagiri District on April 26, 1888. He belongs to the Gavali Community. (By the by, Lord Krishna also was born in the Community). The person who supplies us milk is called in Marathi a "Gavali" So the Gavali Community is that of the Milk suppliers

THE STORY OF PARUJI MISAL

As Paruji was the only son of his parents, he had to help his father in his routine work Paruji used to graze his father's cattle all day long. Now it so happened that Paruji's mother passed away The father therefore, had to look after the child. He thought that it was dangerous to send Paruji for grazing cattle, for he was afraid that the child might be drown ed in the ponds or might fall down from a tree. So he was sent to a Primary School. At that time his age was ten years.

In the School, the little boy took kindly to three R's. Paruji gave full attention to his studies. He got much interested in Marathi literature While he was only in his teens, he wrote a number of stories and poems. Later on these were printed, and at this time his name as a literary writer came in the lime-light

In the year 1906, Paruji took up a job of a Teacher. In those days a Teacher's life was worse than in these days His salary was only Rupees 7 per month At that time he began to publish his literary efforts in certain well-known Marathi periodicals And then he brought out a series for young children called 'Balsanmitra Mala": 'Bal' i.e., the young and 'Sanmitra' i.e., a good friend—the 'Good Friend of the Young Series'

THE STORY OF "BALSANMITRA"

In the year 1934 he started a Marathi forthnightly children's paper named the "Balsanmitra"—the Children's Good Friend. The paper gained popularity among the young folks in no time. Just like our magazine "Puspa' of the Balkan-ji-Bari the "Balsanmitra" also is the 'Chieldren's own paper'. At that time there was a great scarcity of juvenile literature. There were hardly three or four writers in this field, and Shri P N. Misal was one of them.

On the last 26th April, Shri Misalji celebrated his sixtieth birthday. Many a people have appreciated his services, and presented him with purses for his work in the cause of children's literature. He was given a heartly welcome at Sholapur and Kirloskarwadi during the last month Indeed he has done valuable work, and earned the children's blessings Many he be endowed with the best of health and prosperity is my prayer to the Almighty'

*

THE STORY OF THE "KINGS"

The Teacher assigned the subject of "Kings" to the class for their composition One boy wrote this:-

"Most powerful king is working king. Laziest king is shir-king. Wittiest king is jo-king Quietest king is thin-king Thurstiest king is drin-king. Shyest king is win-king Noisiest king is talking"

* * *

THE STORY OF THE 'SUN STRUCK

Little Govind told his mother he was going outdoors to play But as soon as he walked out the door he started to cry His mother came to the door and asked him: "What is wrong Govinda?"

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari has started Handicrafts Classes in Leather Work, Music, Dancing, Paper-made Things, etc. Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari arranged an educational films show at the St. Xavier's College Hall

All are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan' Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address an age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Let us talk it over—

I wonder if many of us are aware of the implications of the uncertain reply the domestic servant gives when asked his age.

The chap is not only oblivious of his birth-date as such but considers the matter of no consequence at all. "May be", he casually observes, "I am 16 or even 20 years old." We pity his ignorance and laugh over the matter, while ourselves ignoring its serious bearing on our national life. Supposing the servant is involved in some brawl can he be dealt with severely if he is below sixteen? Even the courts will treat him as a juvenile offender.

Apart from that, is it not necessary to know whether he is a minor or a major if he isn't to be deprived of his fundamental right to vote? We may try to explain away this particular failing of ours by saying that until now we had no adult franchise and so could not think of the vote in relation with the illiterate Rama or Mary. Perhaps it may not be far from true that of late our concern for the servant's age has been limited to the extent of knowing that he is not below 12 years—so that we can draw his full quota of rations.

This ignorance about one's age is a common thing in the villages where even the parents are not quite sure about the age of their offspring, whose birth is remembered not by any particular day but by the season of sowing, harvesting etc. The question of minority or majority rarely bothers them for they have no possessions or property to be bequeathed to anybody. The day the child becomes sufficiently old, he starts chopping wood or tending the cattle or accompanying the parents to the fields.

The child is considered to be grown up when the boy breaks up his voice or displays a faint greenish shade above the upper lip and when the girl shows a tendency to curves in her figure. But long before these natural manifestations of adulthood are there, most of the lads and lasses are declared man and wife in the presence of the village priest!

So next time when you inquire the servants age, you may also ask him casually if he is married. In three cases out of five the answer will be in the positive. If you further ask him how he could marry such a young girl he will tell you with a merry twinkle in the eye how his people thoroughly duped the village Patel and so on.

* * *

It is in this context that we shall do well to review Mr. Bhargava's bill in the Parliament to amend the Child Mrriage Act of 1929. The Sarda Act has failed in its purpose so far as the masses are concerned. The low percentage of early marriages in the middle classes is more due to economic reasons than to the Act. The controversy raised throughout the country when the Sarda Act was passed made it look like a social revolution. Today it is nothing more than a dead letter!

One of the main causes of its failure was the none-too-deterrent punishment of fining the law-breakers, who considered the penalty just one more item of the marriage expenditure! The new Bill is an improvement in so far as it makes the offence punishable by imprisonment. It also raises the permissible ages from 14 and 18 to 15 and 20 for girls and boys respectively. Besides it seeks to make the offence cognisable.

Explaining why under the original Act the offence had not been cognisable, Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that there was no register of births and deaths in the country and thus there was no means of knowing whether a person was below marrriageable age or not. This reminds me of the speech the Home Member made on the subject of census.

He assured the House that unlike in the old days, the next census would be made more scientific and businesslike. It goes without saying therefore that our people will have to be encouraged to register every birth and death in the family. Vital statistics gathered on the basis of the census should be useful in convincing the unsophisticated villagers of the ill effects of early marriages. The census will thus serve as a new weapon in the hand of social reformers.

—*Leela*

FUEL ECONOMY IN THE HOME

By A. W. Haslett

Coal is a world capital asset. Not only does it remain the major fuel but it is one of the richest raw materials available to the chemist. Many dyestuffs are made from it and lamp-holders and other plastic fittings may come from the same source. So also do many drugs.

The world cannot afford to waste coal and it is in this spirit that the British Government's Fuel Research Station, at Greenwich, has approached the study of efficiency in the use of fuels. The scientists here have already done much to bring about economies in the use of fuel in both ships and industry, which means both direct and indirect saving in coal. They are now contributing to the same object in the home, and to aid in this work a new, unique laboratory building has just been completed.

Measuring Heat

The object of this building is to measure for the first time what happens to the heat given out by different kinds of room heaters under real life conditions in any ordinary room. This is equivalent to a road test in the case of a car, or a flight test in the case of an aircraft, both of which are taken for granted by the practical user.

The speed of fuel consumption and "lift" are quantities which are expected to be measured, not taken at second hand from a bench test or from drawing board calculations. There is the same need and for the same reasons in the case of heating equipment. Nothing but a full-scale test under working conditions can give the final answer.

Any heater which burns fuel on a job—whether it uses coal, coke, anthracite or gas or one of the newer smokeless fuels—consumes air in burning the fuel. This air must be drawn into the room from outside and is likely to be colder than that already in the room. Further the hot gases formed by the fuel when burnt are carried away through some form of flue or chimney, and with them there may be sucked out from the room a certain amount of extra air which also has been heated. Alternatively, burning has been incomplete and smoke, which means wasted fuel, goes up the chimney.

Big Saving

Finally, there will be a leakage of heat through the walls, floor and ceiling of the room to whatever lies beyond them. Only if all these quantities can be measured in a room, which in all other ways is typical and ordinary, can it be said with certainty how much of heat from a stove is being usefully applied, and how its performance compares with that of other types of equipment. These quantities are directly reflected in the bills paid by a house-holder; and on a national scale it has been calculated that a five per cent economy in the use of fuel for domestic heating would mean an annual saving for Britain of between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 tons of coal.

The unit of this new research building is a room in which the heating appliances are to be tested. There are four of them, each 12 feet square and 9 feet in height, and they are entirely surrounded by test equipment above and below, as well on all sides. They are embedded in the building like four bricks in a larger structure.

Each occupies the centre of a bigger constant-temperature chamber, and accurate measurements are made of the leakage of heat from the test room in the middle. This is done by covering both sides of its walls, floor and ceiling with cooper sheeting divided into separate sections, each two feet by one foot, and measuring the difference in the temperature between the outside and inside of each section. In that way the leakage of heat through each wall, or section of a wall, can be measured separately. Other instruments record the temperature of the incoming air, and that of the gases which escape up the flue.

And, finally, in order that the laboratory can work at any time of the year, a refrigeration plant has been provided so that the "outside" temperature—in relation to the test rooms—can be kept, even in the summer, within limits typical of winter conditions. The testing equipment, as might be expected, is elaborate and mainly automatic. But however complicated in detail, it all serves the same simple purpose—to record in detail what happens to the heat produced in a room.

Reasons For Research

The problem is one which arises with almost any form of heating, except that of complete air-conditioning, for even with central heating it is usual to provide a supplementary source of some kind. It is being tackled in Britain and, at the present time, for two good reasons.

One is that, in common with all other countries which suffered major war damage, Britain will, for many years, be engaged in house construction. It is hoped, naturally, to make these new houses as efficient as possible and improved standards have been drawn up covering most of the practical qualities expected in a house, including heating. The main, immediate job of the laboratory is to help translate these standards into practical terms—so that for any design of house the most economical and efficient form of heating can be specified. This is a problem which affects much of Europe, as well as Britain. It is also a world problem for in 40 years the average householder in a temperate climate spends as much on heating as the whole original cost of his house.

The second reason why this work is being carried out now, and in Britain, is that coal economy has become an urgent problem for industrial production and for export. But this, too, is no more than an intensification of a need which must, in any case, be recognised everywhere.

Problems Of "Second Childhood"

BY TREVOR I. WILLIAMS

THE last few years have seen a new word—Geriatrics—beginning to find its way from the specialised literature of medicine into general use. Geriatrics is the study of medical problems peculiar to old people. Its study is of practical, as well as humanitarian, importance for many countries which have to face the fact that theirs population includes an ever increasing proportion of old people.

For their own sakes, and for the sake of the community too, it is obvious that the health of the aged should not be neglected. Only comparatively recently, however, has it been realised that old age has its own particular diseases, just as childhood has, and that special clinics have been set up to study them.

Centres for research in Geriatrics have been set up in several places in Britain, including London, Cambridge and Wolverhampton. There the "Forgotten diseases", as they have been called, are receiving the attention they deserve, and already hundreds of old people have benefited from the new knowledge gained.

One of the difficulties of Geriatrics is that the diseases are often not at all clearly defined. The old are often ailing, rather than really ill. Their digestions may be poor, their joints and muscles too stiff for them to move around freely without the aid of sticks or rails, yet their symptoms cannot be clearly described. The aim of Geriatrics is to analyse the gradual changes which occur as the human body ages and to find out how the unpleasant symptoms which result can be relieved.

Keeping Infirmity At Bay

For the physician the work is perhaps not so satisfying as that of treating those in the prime of life or in childhood, but an incentive is the thought that all of us face the possibility that our bodies will begin to fail years before we die. Medical science is finding ways to keep that possibility at bay and to extend the active and useful years of ageing people. To understand the process of ageing will be to prevent much unhappiness and suffering and to help the community as a whole. Not Britain alone but the whole world will benefit from research in this new field.

Such importance is attached to Geriatrics in Britain that a special committee for research on it was set up in 1947. This committee has just issued a report surveying the progress made and making suggestions for the future.

Shortage of nursing staff and hospital buildings is a wartime legacy which it will take time to eliminate, but in the meantime improvements can be made in using what are already available. At the moment old people are taking up too much of the time of highly skilled nurses. Very often their needs are simple and, provided skilled medical attention is available when it is really needed, could be met by orderlies and attendants with a good fund of common sense and a really sympathetic disposition.

They Need To Be Wanted

Old people often need kindliness, and a sense of being wanted, far more than they need medicine. In one hospital, for example, it was found that eight old men not in need of active treatment had for two-and-a-half years unnecessarily monopolized beds which could, in the same time, have been used for nearly 400 acute surgical cases. The report urges that hospitals should be provided with annexes specially designed for caring for old people.

Too often in the past the old have been allowed to become completely bed-ridden and helpless simply because their needs were not properly understood. To-day new methods of physiotherapy are bringing about changes which would have seemed impossible only a few years ago. Patients who had been unable to do anything at all for themselves have often been taught to feed themselves, do simple handicrafts, and even to knit and crochet. Particular attention has been given to victims of strokes who found themselves unable to move their limbs. Often they have quickly learned to walk again with the help of special exercises and walking machines.

Special Clinics In Hospital

The new report recommends that hospitals should establish Geriatric clinics as part of their out-patient service and—a very important point—provide cars to bring old people to the clinics if they find travel by bus or train too difficult. It urges, too, that special convalescent homes should be built for old people, to serve as half-way houses between hospitals and out-patient clinics.

For several years Britain has taken the lead in providing really satisfactory homes for the really aged, those whose bodies may have become too frail to be more than partially restored by any kind of treatment which can at present be conceived. Although war unhappily interrupted the programme, it has now been resumed and real progress is being made. In many parts of the country homes for old people have been completed, which are models of their kind.

DETAILS THAT MATTER.

Sometimes existing buildings have been adapted; drab paint, dingy windows and dreary atmosphere, which an earlier age seemed to find inseparable from any charitable enterprise, have been swept away. In their place have appeared bright schemes of decoration, comfortable lounges and dining rooms and special facilities for making it safer and easier for old people to get around. Rails along the walls of corridors or to hold on to when getting out of a bath seem trivial to ordinarily active people, but to the infirm they can make a tremendous difference.

In many places new homes have been built. A number of new housing estates include a proportion of houses—often bungalows—specially designed for the aged. Whatever arrangement is made the aim is always to allow old people to be as independent as possible for as long as possible. Only when they can no longer look after themselves are they taken into homes where complete responsibility is taken for them. Even then the attention given is unobtrusive and the illusion of independence is maintained as much as possible.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Balance-Sheet of art administration— Reversion to bureaucratic methods— No standards, advisory council's and publicity— Representative, art organisation. A part of London Exhibition— Protection to artistic industries— Wanted control over competitions--- Selection of National Anthem.

Independence has promised a better future to Indian Arts. The Central Government has recognised art as one of the obligations of the State and has assigned to it a place in the Educational Portfolio, but the first annual balance-sheet of the administration of art, if reviewed dispassionately, will appear to be far from being encouraging. The paucity of publicity is one of the defects which cannot be ignored. The schemes and plans which happen to be upon the tapis of the Government are not released for publication or circulated for opinion.

UNDEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE

Some how or other, the National Government has adopted, especially in the case of art, aprocedure which is manifestly undemocratic. As a matter of fact, the routine administration should have been undertaken after the appointment of advisory councils, but the Government has failed to associate the public—the art world—in any capacity with its administrative machinery for art. In spite of the adverse criticism, it does not appear to be in a mood to revise its policy.

The plan for the establishment of a National Museum is said to be well under way, but the co-operation of non-official experts has, hitherto, been considered as unessential to it. The National Cultural Trust is another pet pre-occupation of the Government. The scheme concerning it was formulated by the Central Advisory Board of Education—a body which is predominently educational in its personnel. The same was readily accepted by the Government, but so far it has not been circulated for opinion.

Artists and experts in art are regarded as disqualified to tender advice on their own subjects—the plans for a Central Museum and Cultural Trust. They have not been invited even to give expression to their views. They are expected to play the role of spectators and to accept whatever steps the Government takes for the reorganisation of arts.

BUREAUCRATIC TRENDS

To all appearance, art is left as a concern of the secretaries, advisers and other officials of the Educational Department, and the latter, perhaps, approach their friends and favourites if they need advice or guidance. It is surprising to find that the Government, which is thoroughly democratic in character, should allow itself to lapse into bureaucratic traditions and should prefer to disregard the public opinion.

Committees have to be appointed on some occasions owing to the absence of advisory councils, but their personnel are selected at random and generally from the groups familiar to or favoured by the officials. One of such occasions was the Exhibition of Indian Art which was sponsored by the Royal Academy and supported by the Central Government. The Indian Committee appointed for the purpose and its regional bodies were not in any way more responsive to the art-world than the bureaucratic officialdom. Among the exhibits selected for the contemporary section, there were some which should be kept aloof from any exhibition of Indian Art.

To advise the Central and Provincial Governments with regard to cultural matters will be one of the several functions which will be assigned to the National Cultural Trust; but the Central Government has anticipated the functions of this trust and has begun to make commitments. The sanction of grants to institutions is one of such commitments.

GRANTS AT RANDOM

Provision is known to have been for the reorganisation of the Marris College of Hindustani Music at Lucknow. The Vishvabharati is a favourite institution of the Government, and provision has also been made for the expansion of the facilities of training imparted by it in arts, crafts, dance, music and basic education. The institutions, which will be placed on the grants-in-aid list will obviously continue to follow the courses selected by them. The Government is not likely to impose on them any conditions requiring them to conform to certain standards.

If grants are to be allotted for the sake of the propagation and development of the classical arts of music and dance, the selection should be restricted to the institutions which have upheld the authentic and high standards of these arts. A finer distinction between the institutions and what they teach must be made in the interest of the country's most precious heritage of clasical arts; but the same is not made, because the Government has omitted the important and initial step—the formulation of definite standard of every art.

THIS IS DEMOCRACY!

Grants are made available to institutions irrespective of their standing, stability and standards of dance or music. Even an institution; which vulgarises dance or music, might succeed in securing one. Such administrative anomalis are bound to creep in, when the Government acts upon the advice of those who are unable to know a hawk from hernshaw. Favouritism and the popularity of the founders of institutions but not standards of art are allowed to influence the decision for the allotment of grants.

Apart from the sanction of grants in an arbitrary manner, schemes for the reorganisation of arts or art education submitted by individuals or institutions are admitted and and also taken into consideration. One of such schemes, according to the Associated Press of India message of August 4 from New Delhi, has received the general approval of the Government. This scheme, it is understood, aims at the removal of the aesthetic and cultural backwardness of the people and has been prepared by an individual—an artist of New Delhi.

Is it in keeping with the principles of democracy to entertain and also straightway approve of the schemes of an all India nature prepared by individuals? At the top of everything the public—the art world—comes to know little about what is happening at New Delhi. The Central Govt.'s present policy with respect to art appears to have been based upon three principles —no standards of art, no advisory councils and no publicity

REPRESENTATIVE ORGANISATION

The Art-World, on the other hand has mobilised its strength and has organised itself in order to offer cooperation to the Government, and thereby to play its role in the reorganisation of arts. The emergence of the All India Association of Fine Arts is a clear indication of the realisation, by the art world, of the values of united and concerted endeavour. This Association is not any existing art society in a new form. It is a new organisation representing several institutions

Art societies and institutions, numbering not les than 40, which have enrolled themselves as the members of this Association have unanimously accepted the principle that no existing art society should be authorised to function as a Central Art Organisation. Thus the art world has not granted the charter of the all India leadership in art to any existing society The new Association was conceived to be and has been constituted as a central body. It has already begun to function in a representative capacity, but the official circles which are bossing the show at New Delhi do not seem to be inclined to recognise its importance and to approach it at least for the sake of consultation.

EXHIBITS FROM LONDON?

The Government House, New Delhi, will be the venue of an exhibition of Indian Art in October. There will be over 1,200 exhibits, and they will include sculptures, paintings, textiles, Moghul carpets, illustrated manuscripts, jades, bronzes and specimens of other minor arts. These exhibits are understood to have been shown at the exhibition of Indian art which was organised by the Royal Academy at Burlington House, London.

A large part, if not the whole of the exhibition, should have been brought to India; but no such arrangement was made in the beginning. Now when a portion is to be shown at New Delhi, it should be taken round a few other towns also. An organisation like the All-India Association of Fine Arts should seek permission from the Central Government to display, at Bombay and a few other places, exhibits like paintings which can be transported with least difficulty.

ARISTIC INDUSTRIES

The Artistic industries of Surat like silk and jari had a foreign market in the ancient times, and they have retained it to-day also. According to a recent repost a certain firm

Sketch of Sculpture-Flute player Kathiawar, to the century exhibited at the Indian Art Exhibition in London.

of Surat has received a large order for the gold and silver borders for the sarees of the film stars of Hollywood. The jari industry has enjoyed good protection from the Government since 1930. It is again under discussion by the present Tariff Board.

When the case of the industry was presented before the Board in last June, the President of the Board, Mr. G. L. Mehta, rightly said that the products of the industry form a part of the artistic heritage of India. All the artistic industries of the country should be treated as a special class, and necessary measures should be adopted to develop their designs and to improve their quality. The protection against foreign competition and increase in the export trade should be the twofold objective Surat, being a centre of important industries, must have a museum and a school of art with a design centre.

POSTER COMPETITION

Posters by Indian artists for the United Nations' Poster Competition for the year 1948 were invited before September 1. Three posters from every participating country will be selected, and then they will be forwarded to Paris where an international jury will make the final selections and awards.

It is surprising to find that all the three judges, who have been appointed to select the three best posters from India, belong to New Delhi. The organisation, which is responsible for the selection of an all-Delhi panel, is perhaps under the impression that there are no artists in other parts of India. The Central Government ought to exercise some control over the manner in which international and All-India competitions are conducted.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

India's National Anthem continues to be a controversial subject. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have voted in favour of "Vande Mataram" The General Secretary of the Congress has invited the views of the provincial committees on the question of making a selection between "Jana Gana Mana" and 'Vande Mataram" The merits of the two songs have been taken for granted. Now the reputation of composers, usage and political considerations will be the factors by which votes of the different bodies will be influenced.

In a statement made by him in the Parliament on August 25, the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has explained why and how the provisional selection of Tagore's song was made. Obviously the decision was forced by the requirements of foreign embassies and defence services; and the choice between the two songs was made after consultation with the Provincial Governors.

Pandit Nehru has made a distinction between the "tune' when the anthem is played and between the "wordings' when the latter is sung. It is not clear from his statement whether any serious attempt was made to ascertain the merits of the tune of "Vande Mataram" and now the "Jana Gana Mana" tune alone was found to represent the musical genius of India. Any way the final decision will be left to the Parliament. In the meanwhile the Government should adopt the right procedure. It should invite new compositions from all over the country and should leave them together with the two existing songs to a committee of experts for making a few appropriate selections.

Medical Relief In Scandinavian Countries

(Continued from page 5)

Prepared food and stores are carried in trolleys drawn by a motor tractor to the subsidiary kitchens in charge of expert diatitions and from there to the wards the hot food reaching the patient in 8 seconds after leaving the subsidiary kitchen. Only one man is required to distribute the semi-prepared food and stores to the 11 subsidiary kitchens. and the dietetic needs and likes and dislikes of patients are very carefully attended to. the finding being that proper diet plays a considerable part in the speedy recovery and cheerfulness of temperament or otherwise of the patient.

Express Treatment

There is a separate entrance for patients and for the staff and visitors to the Hospital. If a patient is brought at night he is attended to on the ground floor, where there is a special small ward where he is kept overnight after necessary treatment, operation, etc. so that other patients in the regular wards may not be disturbed at night.

The mortuary and funeral room, where a complete service can be held, e.g., for unclaimed patients, are similarly secluded from the places frequented by others, who have no concern with such disposal.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE IN AN ARTICLE LIKE THIS TO GIVE A FULL IDEA OF SUCH AN IMMENSE INSTITUTION TO THE PLANNING OF WHICH SO MUCH THOUGHT HAS BEEN GIVEN. PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD COME TO SEE AND STUDY THIS VERY SIGNIFICENT HOSPITAL, WHICH HAS ALREADY MADE MEDICAL HISTORY. IT MAY NOT BE THE FINAL WORD IN HOSPITAL ORGANISATION, BUT IT IS CERTAINLY WELL WORTH WITH BY THOSE WHO ARE PLANNING TO BUILD NEW HOSPITALS

Member of the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations at Paris. Mr. B. Shiva Rao left for Geneva last night by air. Picture shows Mr. B. Shiva Rao with Mr. Erulkar, Contractor of Shipping, who also left by the same plane

Our Delhi Letter *(From Our Special Correspondent)*

BATTLE OF ECONOMY AT THE CENTRE

The Economy Committee has recommended the reamalgamation of Education and Health Ministries and Agriculture and Food Ministries. It has also urged for the liquidation of Grow More Food Campaign and Employment Exchange Organisation.

The Economists, similarly, have recommended drastic reduction in Government's pay bill. In 1938-39, the Department of Education, Health and Lands included Education, Agriculture Health and Commonwealth Relations Departments. Similarly, in 1938-39 the Labour Department included the present Labour Ministry plus the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. For the purpose of comparisons, Secretariat and non-secretariat expenditure is shown separately:

1938-39		
Secretariat:		
Education, Health and Lands	Rs.	6,52,000
1948-49		
Secretariat:		
Agriculture	Rs.	29,42,000
Education		29,33,000
Health		7,23,000
Commonwealth Relations		9,65,000
		75,63,000
1938-39		
Non-Scretariat:		
Agriculture		99,06,000
Education		24,18,000
Health		20,52,000
		1,43,76,000
1948-49		
Agriculture		5,26,27,000
Education		2,69,74,000
Health		2,16,94,000
		10,12,95,000
1938-39		
Secretariat:		
Labour Department		4,13,000
1948-49		
Secretariat:		
Labour Ministry		22,19,000
Works, Mines and Power Ministry		17,95,000
		40,14,000
Non-Secretariat		2,55,82,000

Even allowing for 400 per cent increase in the cost of living since 1938-39, the expenditure has mounted up beyond recognition. Similar steep rise in expenditure is in evidence alround. This will be evident from the following figures:

Civil Expenditure in 1938-39 Rs. 39.27 crores.

Civil Expenditure in 1948-49 Rs. 136.29 crores.

During last ten years, the Government of India have reduced the Provincial Governments to dole receivers. The Ministers in charge of purely Provincially transferred Departments have given to the provinces more and more funds, Agriculture, Education and Health are purely Provincial Subjects. The Overseas Scholarship scheme, the Grow More Food Campaign Employment Exchanges, Tractor Organisation, Ground Water Organisation, Fertilizer pool and what not, have been created to encroach upon the Provincial field of activity.

SECRETARIES AND ADVISERS GALORE

According to Lobby reports, regular tussle is on between some Ministries and the Economy Committee. The case of Grow More Food Campaign has already been referred by me more than once. In the Agriculture Ministry there are one Secretary, four Joint Secretaries three Deputy Secretaries, two Under Secretaries, five Assistant Secretaries eleven Advisers, eight Deputy Advisers and eight Assistant Avisers. With identical aims and functions, there is an Indian Council of Agricultural Research, duplicating the staff. The Ministry of Works, Mines and Power maintains a Irrigation Organisation, at an annual cost of Rs. 13,40,000. The Government spent Rs. 34,70,000 in 1947-48 and has budgetted Rs. 56,56,000 for Irrigation Development works these years. Notwithstanding this expert organisation, the Agriculture Ministry maintains a separate organisation of its own, with the Irrigatin Adviser at its head.

The Health Minister convened last month a conference of Local-Self Government Ministers. The Ministry's Development plans are estimated to cost eight crores jand the Provincial development schemes are estimated to cost eightly three crores. The staff in Director-General of Health Services has multiplied ten times since the creation of the Ministry.

Some idea of its expansive activities could be gathered from the following schemes for Delhi and Ajmere-Merwara.

MEDICAL

PRIORITY A-1	RS.
Extension to Irwin Hospital	74,00,000
Purchase of American Hospital	24,00,000
Infectious Diseases Hospital	20,00,000
Health Centres and Hospitals in rural areas	49,50,000
Health Centres in Urban Area	7,90,000
PRIORITY A-II	
Extension to Police Hospital	3,82,000
Tuberculosis Hospital	49,00,000
Additional Nursing Quarters Willingdon Hospital	40,000

PUBLIC HEALTH

PRIORITY A-I	
Overhauling conservancy arrangements	20,10,000
Construction of Pail shoots	2,03,000
Overhauling dalaos, latrines etc.	4,47,000
Construction of maternity and child welfare centres	12,50,000
Increasing health staff	57,000
Anti-Malaria Units	1,10,000
Delhi-Ajmere Gate Slum clearance	68,08,000
Rehousing schemes connected with Delhi-Ajmere Gate slum clearance	20,00,000
Improvement of Drinking Wells	5,00,000
PRIORITY A-II	
Building sweepers quarters	31,50,000
Motor trucks for Shahdara	39,00,000
Construction of markets	1,60,000
Appointment of Sweepers in villages	83,000
Motor trucks for Civil Lines Notified Areas	50,000
	Rs.
Appointment of Sanitary engineering staff	50,000
Construction of disinfecting stations	3,00,000
Slum clearance Jamuna village scheme	3,00,000
Slum clearance—Motia Khan rehousing scheme	12,87,000
Water sewerage lighting, etc., for Sadar Bazar	25,00,000
Five Rehousing schemes	37,47,000
Construction of new slaughter house	29,00,000

WATER SEWERAGE:

PRIORITY A-I	
Extension of sewers in the city	93,00,000
Extension of water mains	24,75,000
Extension of sewerage and water system in Shahdara	14,67,000
PRIORITY A-II	
Drainage of Najagarh and Narela	57,000
Total cost	6,79,73,000

AJMER-MERWARA

The statement given below shows a list of the medical and public health development schemes of Ajmer-Merwara:

	Total 5 year cost. Non-Recurring Rs.	Recurring Rs.
Construction of 200 bed Hospital at Ajmer-Merwara	25,00,000	3,85,000
Establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic at Victoria Hospital	1,50,000	2,84,000
Establishment of a Secondary Health Centre at Beawar	4,00,000	2,51,000
Establishment of 5 Primary units	4,90,000	9,80,000
Improvement of existing dispensaries	1,82,000	1,09,000
Headquarters Health Organisation.	25,000	1,34,000
Total	37,47,000	23,43,000

In the Education Ministry as many as ten officers, initially on temporary basis were appointed in five months alone.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Soon after the Prime Minister took over on September 2, 1946, he had appointed an Advisory Planning Board. This Board, in its Report had given definite priorities to development projects. The Report has since its publication been slumbering in a pigeonhole. Soon after he took over on September 2, the Prime Minister had set up a Commodities Prices Board. It made nine Reports and had made definite recommendations against decontrol. The inconvenient Board was abolished. The Government set up an Economy Committee. It was announced that this Committee will make a piecemeal report, after its examination of each Ministery. It has made its report in respect of Agriculture, Food, Labour, Education, Health. Law and States Ministries. The report is still under consideration.

BUILDING SITES IN THE NEW CAPITAL OF EAST PUNJAB

1. Persons, firms or institutions wishing to buy or lease sites in the new Capital of East Punjab to be located near Chandigarh in the Kharar Tahsil of the Ambala district, should apply to the undersigned in the form reproduced below.
2. Printed copies of forms will be available in Hindi, Gurmukhi and English from the offices of all the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in East Punjab, all Tahsildars, District Publicity Officers and the undersigned. Applications can also be made on typed copies of the form below.—

APPLICATION FORM FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN THE NEW CAPITAL FOR -
(a) Residence.
(b) Business or Commerce.
(c) Industry
(d) Other purposes.

1. Name of (i) person,
(ii) firm, or
(iii) institution.

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

2. Present address.
3. Father's (or manager's in case of (ii) and (iii) name and address).
4. Profession or trade engaged in.
5. Purpose for which land is required. State whether it is for —
(a) residence,
(b) business or commerce,
(c) industry,
(d) any other purpose which may be specified.
6. Area of land required in Kanals and Marlas.

Purpose	Area	
	Kanals	Marlas
Residence		
Business or Commerce		
Industry.		
Any other purpose.		

7. State whether you wish to purchase the land or acquire it on long lease.
8. Do you own a house or shop in East Punjab? If so, where?
9. Are you a refugee?
If so, from which district and what was your previous occupation?
10. Did you own any shop, house, business or industrial concern in West Punjab? If so, where, and give particulars in brief.
11. Date by which the land is actually wanted.

Signature _____

Date _____

A. L. FLETCHER,
I. C. S.
Secretary to Government, East Punjab,
Medical, Local Government, Industries Departments
and Officer on Special Duty (Capital).

JAMMI'S LIVERCURE
Announcement

Our Consultant will be visiting the following places on the dates specified and he may be consulted regarding all cases of Infantile Liver and Spleen Complaints.

Hours of Consultations: 9 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

DATE.	PLACE.	ADDRESS.
13th Sept. '48	POONA	M/s. N. Mahadeo & Coy. Chemists, City Post Office Corner.
14th Sept. '48	SATARA	M/s. S. R. Mineeyar, Mineeyar Bhuvan.
15th Sept. '48	KOLHAPUR	Dr. Sultane's Dental Room Laxmipuri.
16th Sept. '48	MIRAJ	M/s The New Medical Stores Near Town Hall.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS

LIVER CURE OFFICE & CLINIC
PAREKH MANSION, Sandhurst Road (West), BOMBAY—4.

Education In Co-operation

Opportunities Offered By British Societies

By E. J. Smythe, Chief Librarian Of "Reynolds News"

THE co-operative movement in Britain was founded just over one hundred years ago for two main purposes. The first was to enable the poor people of the growing industrial towns to buy their goods without paying other people profits. The second purpose, which concerns us here, was to spend on general education and welfare work for members and employees, some of the money their society was able to obtain by selling goods

In the days when the movement began, many working people could not even read or write, and there were few halls or other buildings in which they could meet for recreation or for learning. Therefore, from the beginning, all co-operative societies included in their rules, provision for this type of work, and set aside funds to be used on it.

Today, much of the education and welfare work which used to be carried out by co-operative societies is now carried out nationally by Britain's Government, and co-operative societies no longer need to teach their members how to read and write. They have, therefore, turned their money and halls to other social purposes, and now in almost all societies, members of a whole family from seven years of age, can get education not only in co-operative subjects, but also local Government, drama, singing, folk-dancing, handicrafts and so on. There are clubs and social organisations for those of all ages.

SPECIAL CLASSES

In particular, societies provide for the welfare of their employees. In addition to all the general services which are open to them, they have special classes and training. Let us take the case of John Brown, a typical example. John began work at the age of fourteen in 1937 as a boy in a branch co-operative grocery shop. For the first 2 weeks he was sent to the central office where he was taught the elementary facts about serving the public. He was told briefly the difference between the co-operative shop and the private trader, how dividends were paid, and he was shown how the various departments of the society worked. When he returned to his shop to begin his job, he already knew the society's general plan.

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING

John was set to work as a delivery and odd job boy, but once a week he spent a day at the central office in a class, organised by the co-operative education committee, where he learned the first stages of his trade. At this class he was able to meet other young people of his own age, and they had opportunities to talk about their work, and if anything was wrong they could tell the staff officer.

This early training lasted for a year, and by the time it was finished John knew how to serve customers, weigh and pack foodstuffs, cut bacon and do all the jobs of an assistant in the grocery shop. He was soon raised from the position of shop-boy to serving behind the counter.

YOUTH GROUPS

This gave John his first feeling of responsibility, and he was eager to make further progress, so he asked his senior workmates how to set about it. He was advised to join a local co-operative youth group in his leisure time, where he would learn more about the history and aims of the co-operative society. For his work he was advised to attend classes on book-keeping and commerce at the local evening school. He did both these things, and found that the society was willing to help him to obtain the books he needed and to pay for his classes. All was going well when World War II came.

Before long John was called to serve in Britain's Army. But this change did not stop his education, for the welfare officer of his society sent him regularly copies of the staff magazine and other co-operative papers, and when asked, aranged with the Co-operative College at Stanford Hall, Loughborough, England, to send courses by post for him to study.

This continued throughout World War II, and by the time the war ended John was ready to go to the College for final training. After a year there, paid for by the society, he was awarded an honours diploma in co-operative managership. He returned to work in his local shop, and within a short time was appointed to be manager of another co-operative store.

OPEN TO ALL

John's story can be true of any co-operative worker today in Britain. In fact, since World War II, there are even more facilities, including co-operative schools in Britain where young employees can enjoy a holiday at the same time as they are learning.

There is no clear dividing line, however, between the welfare of co-operative employees and members, and with the College stage in John's career, we return to a welfare service all co-operators may share. The College and all the postal courses in English are open to all in Britain or overseas.

SHAH OF IRAN'S PASTIME -- MUSICAL CHAIRS!

By Leo D. Hochstetter

The shah of Iran is an unhappy monarch, whose crown rests heavily, if uneasily, upon his youthful head. At least that is the impression one gets in interviewing him.

Reigming over 15,000,000 poverty-stricken subjects is not much fun, according to 29-year-old Mohammad Reza Shah of the Pahlevi dynasty. Sometimes he thinks he would like to swap jobs with an American reporter and relieve himself of the thankless burdens of state. (No newspaperman, so far at least, has been approached on such a deal. The Shah is reputed to be worth $600,000,000 although he has given away much of his fortune to public charities).

Although the Shah flies a four-motored plane and drives big cars recklessly, he is no royal playboy. Tales of the Arabian nights and legends of Oriental splendour notwithstanding, the Shah is essentially a one-woman man. His young daughter and his beautiful queen, the elder sister of King Farouk of Egypt, now are living at the royal court in Cairo, so Mohammed Reza Shah, for the time being anyway, is leading the life of a lonely bachelor.

In spite of the presence of numerous retainers, guards and functionaries about the premises, His Majesty's modern air-conditioned palace seems rather empty. A good deal of his spare time is spent in the company of his mother and two sisters, one of whom, exotic Princess Ashraf, his twin, cuts something of a political figure herself in Iran. The royal ladies live under separate regal roofs.

He Plays Musical Chairs!

One of the Shah's principal diversions comes on Monday evenings, when with selected guests, he indulges in such clean-cut parlour games as musical chairs and charades.

A regular guest at these royal soirees was George Allen, former American Ambassador to Iran and now Assistant Secretary of State in charge of American Propaganda. Mr. Allen's successor, John C. Wiley, so far as is known, has hot yet participated in these Monday evening amusements, although he is a frequent visitor to the royal palace.

The Shah is Iran's No. 3 tennis player and though this rating would not get him ranked as a seeded favourite at Forest Hills or Wimbledon, his game is considered creditable. Unlike the later and very vain Benito Mussolini, the Shah does not become infuriated if he is defeated on the courts. However, Mr. Allen, a star diplomat, and a tennis man himself, never succeeded in beating him.

Mr. Allen and his wife are credited with having taught His Majety how to play bridge, but although his bidding is quite strong he is not considered a very good player as yet.

National Problem

No pastime, however, has succeeded in taking Mohammed Reza Shah's mind off the sad plight of his country. This was evident in our interview last week, when for an hour and a half, he spoke with heavy heart about the grave problems which confront his people and himself. A graduate of Swiss schools, the young Shah has a sound formal education and an idealistic political philosophy.

His sad eyes shine only when he is talking of national projects public health, modernization, hydroelectric energy, sewerage systems, paved roads and such. Reminiscent of a New Dealer is the reproachful manner in his he speaks of his country's Parliament the Iranian Majlis. His Majesty asserts that the Majlis will not permit him to take the necessary steps and at the same time will not itself enact a programme designed to benefit the people.

It is true that the Majlis has passed only two major bills in the past year. The American Congress of Roosevelt's day appear sweet and generous compared to the Majlis. This august body appropriates the national annual budget a month at a time.

The Shah's political opponents say that His Majesty has dictatorial ambitions—an accusation which has a familiar ring, although he does have the support of the Iranian Army. The Shah admits that were he of a mind to give it his blessing, a military coup de'etat could be successful. This, he says, he refuses to do. He insists that he has thrust the temptations of dictatorship from him and for very practical reasons.

The Shah cites the fate of his late father, Reza Shah, iron man of Iran who died in exile in South Africa not long ago. The present Shah, who reveres the memory of his father, says: "My father was a great man who did many things for his people—but he did them alone. When he passed from the scene, his works ended. I do not want that to happen again. My country is to flourish, it must achieve progress which will be lasting and which will not rest upon the shoulders of one man".

Wish For Popular Stake

The Monarch of Iran has a quixotic dream. He told us about it. As the ruler of his people, if cannot bring them peace and prosperity, then he would prefer to die on the field of battle defending them.

"No nation", he declares, "can be strong if its people are weak. No people can be expected to fight gloriously if they have nothing to defend. I want my subject to have a stake in their country".

To create that popular stake, the Shah states that Iran, lik most countries today, needs the assistance of the United States. "We are not thinking only of American loans", he asserts. "We need Yankee guidance and ingenuity. If we make the required progress, then Iran will become a useful member of the family of nations. But if we remain stagnant, then a certain dangerous foreign influence will make further strides in our land". It was clear that he was referring to the Soviet Union.

As the Shah arose to close our interview, he averred that he would prefer to be a simple and useful citizen of a contented country than to be the sad monarch of a suffering people.

"Of course", he added hastily, "I would much rather be a happy king of a happy country".

Sky-Waymen Look Backward

GALAXY OF STAR GALAXIES

Astronomers may be looking backward 200,000,000 years.

This was advanced as a plausible explanation of observations at the Mount Wilson Observatory here of 500,000,000-star galaxies on the edges of known space. It was explained by Dr. Albert E. Whitford of the Washburn Observatory of the University of Wisconsin.

One of the most astounding and inexplicable astronomical discoveries of recent years was that of the so-called "Red Shift." It was found that galaxies—aggregations of stars comparable to the entire milky way system—grew redder with distance. This was interpreted as meaning that the farther away a galaxy, the faster it was moving away from the centre of the universe—the speed reaching an observable maximum of 25,000 miles a second at a distance of 200,000,000 light years.

This finding and the resultant calculations depended on relatively crude instruments compared to the exceedingly delicate photoelectric cell used by Dr. Whitford and Dr. Joel Stebbins, head of the University of Wisconsin Astronomy Department, who have been working as guest astronomers at Mount Wilson.

They have just found, Dr. Whitford said, that the most distant of the so-called "Elliptical Nebulae"—aggregation of millions of stars shaped like an ellipse—have a far greater excess of redness in their light on the fringes of the universe than can be accounted for by the hypothetical speed of motion outward. For the farthest observable objects of this type, the excess is about twofold

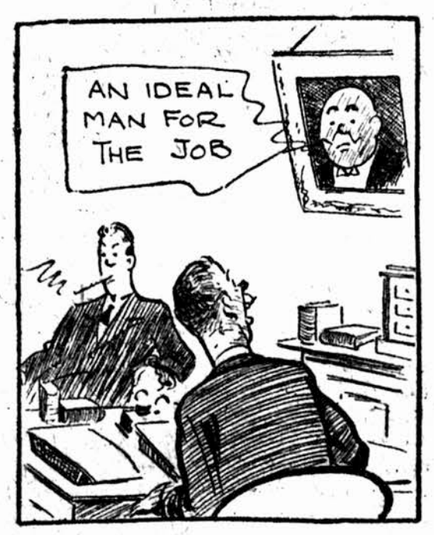
There are two possible explanations, Dr. Whitford said. One is that the vast spaces between the galaxies, like the spaces between the stars, are full of fine dust. This would mean that the universe as a whole is a much smaller region than has been supposed, a conclusion which astronomers are loath to accept.

The other is that these galaxies were quite different in composition 200,000,000 years ago than to-day The light received from them has been moving at a speed of about 200,000 miles a second for this enormous period to reach the earth.

It may be that 200,000,000 years ago—only about 10 per cent of the calculated life of the universe—the elliptical galaxies contained many more big red stars than exist to-day in similar aggregations of the same type which are only a few million light years away from the edges of the milky way and can be studied with some precision. These to-day contain almost no such stars.

It is recognized, Dr. Whitford said, that the red giants of the milky way galaxy are "fast livers." Stars like antares, one of the brightest objects in the sky, are radiating away their substance at a far more rapid rate than the sun, a medium-sized red star.

If this explanation is correct, Dr. Whitford said, it means that for the first time man is looking backward in time to a period when the universe was different than it is to-day.



The ventriloquist applies for a situation.

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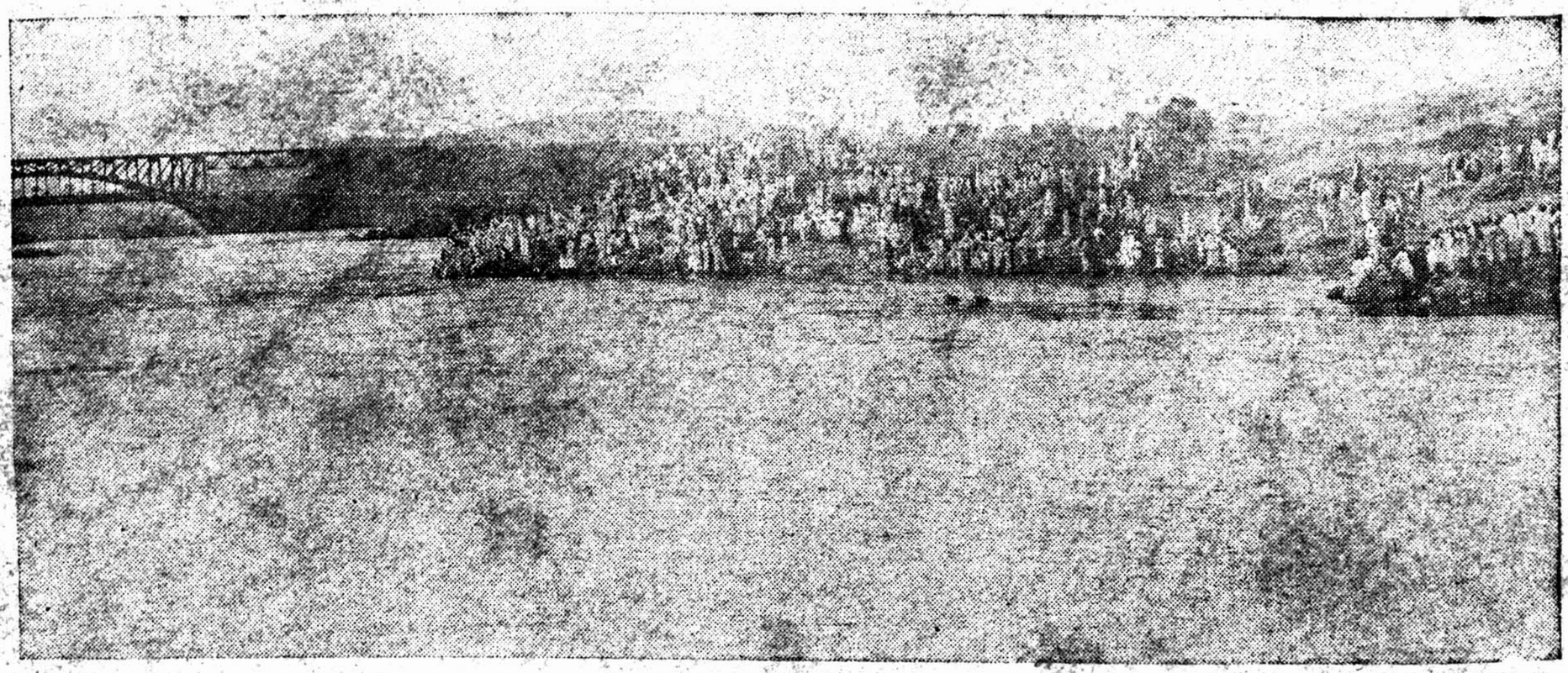


Indians present at the time of immersion ceremony of Gandhiji's ashes at the source of the Nile at Jinja, East Africa.

★

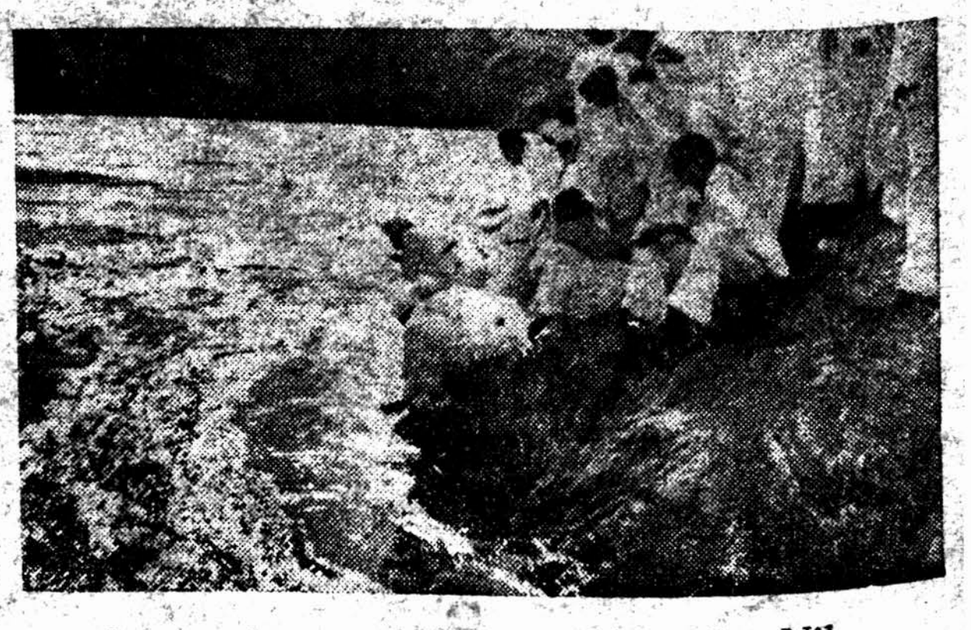
GANDHIJI'S ASHES IMMERSED AT THE SOURCE OF THE NILE

★

An African Chief paying his homage to Gandhiji's ashes on behalf of the Africans.

Mr. H. K. Jaffar, paying homage on behalf of Muslim Association.

Mr. George, the Goan leader offering flowers.



Immersion ceremony scene at the Nile

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